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GENL. GORDON AT THE  
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## CENL. JOHN B. GORDON

of the Confederate Army is one of the few surviving great leaders of the Civil War. He is so well and so favorably known by his lectures, throughout the South and the North, that he needs no introduction. He has written for Scribner's Magazine three intensely interesting articles, and his reminiscences are undoubtedly the most enjoyable contributions yet remaining to be published of the story of that great struggle.



GENL. GORDON AT  
THE PRESENT TIME

In the forthcoming May number of Scribner's Magazine will appear the first of these three articles, entitled "My First Command and the Outbreak of the War". It is full of spirit and vividness. It is illustrated by Stanley M. Arthurs, (and also by reproductions from photographs).

The articles to follow will be; "Antietam" and "Chancellorsville" in the June Scribner, "Gettysburg" in the July number. Every veteran of the Civil War, whether of the Gray or the Blue, will find these articles exceedingly interesting, and all Army men of the present day cannot but be highly entertained by the words of this great general of the Confederate Army.

In addition to this contribution by Gen. Gordon, will be found in the May number, a very notable article by Capt. A. T. Mahan of the U. S. Navy, in which he gives a most lucid insight into the workings of the Navy Department. This article by Capt. Mahan is one of a series on the "Government of the United States", to which the following men of prominence in their respective department are contributing; James Ford Rhodes; Frank A. Vanderlip; Henry Cabot Lodge; Prof. S. P. Langley; Justice David J. Brewer; General W. H. Carter; Judge C. E. Magoon; Governor Wm. H. Taft.

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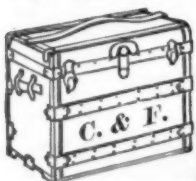
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One fact to which undue importance is given by the Berlin newspapers of marked anti-American tendencies is that of desertions from the United States Navy. These desertions, our German critics maintain, are so numerous that they might seriously cripple the Navy in time of war, but one cannot resist the impression that the wish is father to the thought. The United States has had a somewhat broader and more extended naval experience than the German Empire, and the plain teaching of that experience is that the Navy never suffers for lack of men when war comes. The percentage of desertions when war is in progress is merely nominal. It is only in time of peace that life on shipboard becomes irksome and men desert, but experience shows that if war were to break out to-morrow desertions would cease instantly and eighty per cent. of the men who have deserted in the last three years would be glad to rejoin the colors. Moreover, it is a fact which should not be overlooked by our German critics that, in spite of the hard work which the enlisted force of the United States Navy has to perform, the ratio of desertions is rapidly declining. An exceedingly interesting discussion of this subject appears in the Toronto Star, which points out that the people of North America in general have notions of their own which the Germans will find it difficult if not impossible to comprehend. "The native born North American," says the Star, "has no liking for the narrow, cramped and seemingly unprofitable servitude imposed on him by garrison duty in time of peace, or the still more repressive servitude imposed on him in warships floating uselessly on peaceful seas. These men are full of enthusiasm when they enlist before, during or immediately after a war. It is the battle story that has charmed them, and the war drum rings in their ears. Canadians shared cheerfully in the hardships of actual campaigning in South Africa, but they quickly became discontented in police duty there, and in garrison duty at Halifax. The fact is the model in army and navy is that of the empire or absolute monarchy, and no republic has yet adequately applied democratic theories to military and naval service. Some argue that this can never be done, and yet the measure of it that has expressed itself through citizen soldiery at one time and another in America has been far from discouraging." The conditions thus accurately described by our Canadian contemporary are easily misunderstood by the average European analyst. He may interpret them as indicating indifference or even opposition to military service, whereas they merely signify discontent with the monotony of enforced inactivity. The North American is by nature a man of action. Restraint is wearisome to him. The sacrifice he makes by yielding himself to military discipline in time of peace is scarcely less trying than that required of him in time of war. It is only when war summons him to its crucial tasks that he stands forth in his full stature, the robust, resourceful man of action and initiative which distinguish him as the world's ideal fighter.

Among the contents of the current number of the Proceedings of the Naval Institute of the United States, is a paper by Capt. Henry C. Davis, U.S.M.C., in which he makes a highly interesting plea for the organization of the Marine Corps on the basis of regiments, battalions and companies. His view is that the efficiency of the Corps as a whole would be vastly increased by giving it a permanent organic form whereby the enlisted men would be enabled to serve continuously under the same officers. Such an arrangement, he contends, would stimulate the spirit of emulation, and its effect would be that when a man knew that he was to belong to a certain company he would do his utmost to bring it

up to the highest standard of excellence and increase its prestige. Captain Davis believes that excellent results could be achieved by a system designed to preserve regimental traditions by means of distinctive badges as is done in the Army, and while he feels that men take just as much pride in being in the Marine Corps as soldiers do in belonging to particular regiments of the Army, he maintains that many men who do not re-enlist in the Marine Corps would re-enlist if they knew they were going back to their old officers, companies, battalions and regiments. "It has been my experience on the two ships in which I have cruised," says Captain Davis, "that the guards of ships are better drilled and more efficient in their duties than Marines ashore, and I earnestly believe that it is due to nothing more or less than the fact that they are thrown together for three years with the same officers and the only changes which occur are those which would happen in any company due to sickness, desertion, etc. These men get to know their officers and the officers get to know their men, and this is responsible for much good, for when an officer does not get a chance to know his men he cannot hope for the results which would be obtained if he did." The organization favored by Captain Davis has much to commend it. It would give the Marine Corps a far more definite status than it can ever have under the present order of things and would conform it more closely to the general lines of the Army system, a result greatly to be desired. Nor can it be doubted that the proposed change would develop a finer esprit de corps and a higher level of efficiency.

As we stated last week there has been no "order" issued by the Navy Department directing the proper treatment of the enlisted men and there is no occasion for such an order, as the officers in immediate command understand and appreciate the character of the men over whom they have authority and whose comfort and happiness are so dependent upon their considerate treatment by their superiors. Doubtless what has been construed as an order is a circular sent out by the Navy Department in which the Secretary says: "The character of the enlisted men has changed in the last few years, and the Navy now is drawn largely from the farms of the interior States whose boys have never seen salt water. They are of a higher degree of intelligence than the old sort, and of a more independent training, and if they can be given a liking for the sea they will make a better class of sailors and reflect a real credit on the Service. The same rigid discipline and other treatment which in past years has been necessary to restrain the sea rover, usually of foreign birth and training, and often of questionable antecedents, is no longer necessary when the personnel of the enlisted force is improving so rapidly." This is a recognition of the fact to which we have before called attention, that the American Navy is fast becoming native, homogeneous, respectful and respectable, and is being filled with young men whose ambition is to become good sailors rather than to regard the Navy as a sort of resting place, while something better can have the opportunity to turn up. "Times change, and men change with them" is more true to-day than at any time in the past, and if the Navy can accommodate itself to the changed and changing conditions there is no reason why our naval Service should not be as superior in the morality of its enlisted personnel as it is already in its physical and fighting qualities. Our ships are models and there is no reason why our men should not be models also.

While most persons understand that the Philippine insurrection is over, Mr. Joseph H. Grant, Governor of the Province of Leyte, evidently holds to the contrary, for in his last annual report, which has just reached the War Department, he delivers himself of a great deal of sharp criticism upon the military policy of Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U.S.A., retired, formerly commanding the 6th Separate Brigade, which included the islands of Samar and Leyte. Governor Grant entered the Military Service in 1898 as captain of the 29th Volunteer Infantry, and upon being mustered out in 1901 was appointed Governor of the Province of Leyte. At that time the United States troops under General Smith were engaged in the difficult task of suppressing the insurrection in the neighboring island of Samar, and Governor Grant charges that in pursuance of that work General Smith employed methods which the civil authorities opposed. It is alleged, for instance, that General Smith arrested a large number of inhabitants of Leyte suspected of sympathizing with the insurrection and took them to Samar without consulting the civil officials, and that this and kindred acts done in pursuance of military law caused serious friction between the islanders and the civil authorities. From reading the published abstracts of Governor Grant's report one gets the impression that the latter feels aggrieved at General Smith's failure to consult him as to the manner of conducting his campaign against the insurgents. Inasmuch, however, as the civil authority in Leyte could never have been established and could never have lasted a week without the presence of military authority, it is probable that General Smith took the proper course. He was there to establish peace; he knew the situation thoroughly and in view of the results he accomplished it will strike most persons that he adopted the only practical methods of accomplishing the work he was sent to do. At all events, it is de-

cidedly late in the day for a civilian official to criticize the policy by which peace was restored to Samar, and it is a suggestive circumstance that Governor Grant's report is accompanied by his resignation.

As might have been expected, Secretary Root's declaration of Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston's application for a board of inquiry to make another investigation of the old threadbare charges affecting his conduct in the Philippines, is extremely unsatisfactory to Mr. Herbert Walsh, the Philadelphia "anti-imperialist," by whom the charges were recently revived. The Secretary explains that since these charges originated, more than two years ago, they have been searchingly investigated not once, but several times, with the result that they were found to be utterly groundless. The first investigation was made in the Philippines where, under orders from Major General Otis, then commanding the Division, Major John S. Mallory, U.S.A., after examining more than 200 witnesses, submitted a report fully exonerating General Funston of the charges. Subsequent investigations undertaken in the War Department ended in the same way, but the results were not at all what Mr. Walsh wanted and he recently made a demand for another investigation. General Funston eagerly joined in this demand and in applying for a court of inquiry voluntarily stipulated that if the charges against him were proved he would resign his commission in the Army despite the fact that the charges are outlawed by the statute of limitations. Secretary Root's wise refusal to order a court of inquiry is therefore disappointing to both Mr. Walsh and General Funston, though for entirely different reasons. It disappoints Mr. Walsh's ambitious desire to gain a little additional notoriety by reviving a malicious slander that was completely refuted two years ago, and it is disappointing to General Funston in that it deprives him of an opportunity to hit one of his most persistent traducers squarely between the eyes.

If there be a doubting Thomas who still deludes himself with the notion that American sovereignty in the Philippines is merely a temporary arrangement, unstable as water, we invite his serious attention to a little financial transaction which has recently been undertaken in behalf of the islands by the War Department. Col. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, recently invited subscriptions for \$3,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness of the Philippines, the certificates to bear four per cent. interest with payment of interest and principal in gold guaranteed by the United States, and the certificates to be redeemable in the city of New York one year after date. Notwithstanding the extremely short terms of these securities a responsible financial institution of New York has offered a premium of 2.513 per cent. for the entire issue and several other concerns have submitted bids but little less advantageous. These offers indicate a settled belief in financial circles that American rule in the Philippines is a permanency and that the bonded obligations of the insular government offered a highly attractive form of investment. If money talks, as it is frequently said to do, it may be expected soon to remark that the United States is in the Philippines to stay.

Without doubting even for an instant the sincerity of President Roosevelt's desire to cultivate the kindest relations between the United States and Germany, one may be pardoned for confessing a certain degree of incredulity respecting a current newspaper story with reference to his efforts in that direction. The report in question is to the effect that when Admiral Dewey's recent utterances on the relative merits of the American and the German navies were published the President, who was then in Milwaukee, was so greatly perturbed that he took immediate steps to manifest his disapproval of the Admiral's expressions. He therefore, according to the report, invited several prominent German-American citizens of Milwaukee to meet him in a conference during which he assured them of his earnest friendship for Germany, and of his displeasure with Admiral Dewey's "indiscretion." Moreover, the story continues, the President then and there, in the presence of the editor and the publisher of a German daily newspaper of Milwaukee, dictated a telegram to the Secretary of the Navy, in which "in no uncertain terms," he gave orders that Navy officers should "keep quiet." Concerning all of which we beg to remark: In the name of the prophet, figs!

Referring to paragraph 517 of the Army Regulations which prescribes that "the national holidays will be celebrated with appropriate ceremonies, including the reading of the Declaration of Independence, Washington's Farewell Address, or the Constitution of the United States, and such other exercises as will tend to promote respect and reverence for the institutions of our country," Major John Bigelow, 9th U.S. Cavalry, makes the interesting statement that in his experience of more than a quarter of a century as an officer, he has never heard any part of the forementioned documents read to the troops constituting the garrison of an Army post. We do not regard this allegation as indicating any lack of attentiveness or patriotic sentiment on the part of the officers and men of the Army. Major Bigelow's statement must be considered in connection with the fact that we have no national holiday to celebrate.



Through ignorance, malice or a combination of both, the recent negotiation of a \$5,000,000 loan by the William Cramp & Sons Shipbuilding Company of Philadelphia has been misrepresented to a degree that calls for a word of protest and explanation. It has been charged, for example, that the temporary financial embarrassment is due to its attitude of deep dependence on the Government, that the company has been "one of the most clamorous of the subsidy beggars" and that it has stood by the Treasury "cap in hand, asking for alms." Now the facts are that the Cramp Company has been obliged to raise additional capital simply in order that it may fulfill its contracts, enlarge its plant and become a still more powerful factor in the American shipbuilding industry. To patriotic Americans the temporary embarrassment of an institution like the Cramps is a matter of the keenest regret, for the growth and the completed work of this great corporation are justly classed among the noblest achievements of American genius and enterprise. In 1881, for instance, when the construction of a new navy was recommended by the Naval Advisory Board, there were in the United States no steel mills that had ever made plates and shapes of the quality required in modern warship construction, no foundries that had ever made castings of the requisite standard, no forge capable of making the steel shafts, jackets and hoops required for the motive power of the ships or for the built-up, breech-loading rifled cannon of large caliber wherewith to arm them, and no plant able even to consider an offer for the production of the heavy armor used on fighting ships. So meager, indeed, were the American facilities for producing the steel required in warship construction, that the steel shafts for the earlier of our new ships, the forgings for the first of the eight-inch guns and the compound armor for the turrets of the Miantonomah, were all imported from Europe. In seven years these adverse conditions had been entirely overcome. American skill had evolved all the processes and mechanism required in modern naval construction and since then the Cramps have built splendid warships, not only for our own navy, but for the navies of Russia, Turkey and Japan. These vessels rank among the finest specimens of naval architecture that ride the seas, in every port they visit they present visible evidence of American skill and energy, and the company that built them has an enduring claim upon the support and admiration of the American people. What is true of the Cramps is true in relative measure of the lesser concerns that have built warships for the navy and merchant ships for the commercial service. If these firms have been "subsidy beggars" it has profited them nothing, for they have received no subsidies. Their enterprises have been developed without Government bounty. The contracts they have received were awarded in fair and honorable competition, their work has been done according to the highest standards of excellence and their success should be, and we believe it is, a matter of national pride.

Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, U.S.A., retired, who was Military Governor of Matanzas, Cuba, during the American occupation of the island, delivered an address before the recent convention of the American Academy of Political and Social Science in the course of which he urged the most intimate commercial reciprocity between the United States and the Central and South American republics. The now developing economic power of Cuba, General Wilson contends, will be worth more to the United States, either in peace or war, than that of any other similar area in the Western hemisphere. In time of peace the island is destined to become an extensive consumer of American products, and in time of war it is likely to serve as a strategic base of inestimable importance to the United States Navy. For these reasons General Wilson advocates commercial reciprocity between the two countries as vital to their common welfare and in accord with the highest requirements of mutual self defense. And what is true of Cuba is equally true of all the Latin-American republics. We are bound to each of them in an unwritten alliance perpetually pledging us to maintain their territorial integrity against the world. The maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine is indispensable to their safety and to our own, and one of its surest supports is to be found in a commercial union of all the American republics whereby their defensive power may be developed to the highest attainable degree along the lines of enlightened self interest. If in certain contingencies we shall be required to fight for the Latin-American republics it is but fair and proper that we should have an increasing share of their commerce. Trade will bring us closer together, and that means greater safety.

Considerable extra work will be imposed upon officers of the Army in making the inspections of State troops under the new Militia bill. In the Department of the East, for example, the National Guard of some twenty States must be inspected, and Army officers are so crowded with their regular duties that the new detail is in no wise in the nature of a "soft snap." To avail themselves of the standing appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, provided under the provisions of Sec. 1661, Rev. Stat., as amended, military organizations must be inspected previous to the 1st of next July. The inspections cannot be postponed beyond that date. An inspection after June 30, 1903, and before June 30, 1904, would apply to the appropriation

for the next fiscal year. Inspections following, as they must in many cases, soon after the winter dull season and near to the camping and rifle practice seasons, will entail considerable extra duty on National Guardsmen, but there is no help for this inside the law. Next year more time will be available for all concerned. As to the amount of traveling officers of the Army will have to do in the larger States, it may be interesting to note that in New York there are forty-seven separate companies, each located in a different town or city, all over the State, from the Canadian border down to Flushing. In New York City, Borough of Manhattan, there is a squadron of Cavalry to inspect, two light batteries, seven Infantry regiments; and one signal corps. In Brooklyn there is one light battery, one Cavalry troop, one signal corps and four regiments. In Buffalo there are two regiments. In Albany there is a signal corps, and one battalion of four companies and a troop. There is also a light battery at Binghamton.

The eighteenth annual reunion of the graduates of the United States Naval Academy will be held at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., on Thursday, June 4. The business meeting will take place at 3:30 p.m., in the Physical Laboratory. All graduates are invited to be present at the meeting, but only members of the Association are entitled to vote. The annual dinner will be served in the new Seamanship Building. Formation will be held in front of building 9, Stribling Row, at 7 p.m. Graduates will fall in by classes, the senior graduate present taking charge; the junior graduate acting as adjutant. All graduates are invited to attend the dinner, whether they are members of the association or not. Five short speeches will be made in response to toasts. The last toast will be "Sweethearts and Wives," after which the meeting will be adjourned till 1904, but the lights will not be turned out nor the attendants dismissed. It is to be noted that Annapolis now has excellent hotel accommodations and visitors can not only make themselves very comfortable, but those who wish to do so will find all the means for giving dinners or otherwise entertaining their friends. On arrival in Annapolis, graduates are invited to register at the Recitation Shed, Naval Academy. Lieut. Comdr. Harry P. Huse, U.S.N., secretary and treasurer of the Graduates' Association, will be glad to give any further information.

Rear Admiral Bowles makes one objection to the proposed transfer of the Naval Observatory to the recently established Department of Commerce which appears to be well taken. He maintains that as the Nautical Almanac is prepared under the direction of, and that naval chronometers are regulated by the Naval Observatory, the institution should remain as at present, under the control of the naval authorities. Admiral Bowles, Brig. Gen. William Crozier of the Army and Professor Walcott of the Geological Survey, were recently appointed a committee to consider whether any, and if any, which, of the scientific institutions of the Government should be transferred to the new department. At one of their meetings it was proposed that the Naval Observatory and the Hydrographic Office should be transferred from the Navy Department, thus placing two highly important scientific organizations under civilian control. This proposition was earnestly opposed by Admiral Bowles for the reasons noted, and his objections have not yet been met. Obviously the change proposed is so important that it should not be made until it is shown that it would in no way injuriously affect the efficiency of the naval Service.

One of the medallions in the memorial in St. James Park, London, England, erected to the memory of the royal marines who lost their lives in South Africa and China, represents British and American bluejackets under command of Captain John T. Myers, U.S.M.C., fighting in Pekin. The Prince of Wales unveiled the memorial on April 25, and among those present was Captain Richardson Clover, naval attaché at the United States Embassy in London. The Prince, in a speech after the unveiling ceremony, referred to the gallantry of these combined marines.

A volume of great interest to the Army is the "War History of the Sixth U.S. Infantry," giving the record of the regiment from 1798 to 1903, with rosters and memorials of the Cuban and Philippine campaign. It has been prepared by Elkanah Babcock, formerly of Co. C, 6th U.S. Inf., and revised and edited by S. T. Fish, jr., Pvt. Co. B, 1st Battalion U.S. Engineers. Chaplain John A. Randolph, 6th Inf., contributes an introduction. There are portraits of Col. Charles W. Miner, Lieut. Col. Henry Wygant and Chaplain Randolph, and many other illustrations in this excellent record. Published by Hudson-Kimberly, Kansas City, Mo.

The Military Service Institution of the United States has awarded the Hancock Prize of 1903, for best and second best short papers on military subject not otherwise provided for, as follows: 1st. Major William D. Beach, 10th U.S. Cav., subject: "French Parapet or the Open." 2d. Capt. Theodore H. Low, U.S. Marine Corps, subject: "The Lack of Small Arms Experts and of Interest in the Rifle."

## GENERAL MILES' REPORT ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Headquarters of the Army, February 10, 1903.

The Honorable, the Secretary of War,

Sir:—I have the honor to report that I arrived in the harbor of Manila on the evening of October 30, 1902, and went on shore the next morning. On the following day I reviewed all the troops in and about Manila, comprising some 3,500 men, and on the 2d and 3d of November visited several places of military interest, and returned the call of Admiral Wildes, U.S. Navy, commanding the United States Squadron in the harbor of Cavite.

On November 4th I went over the Manila and Dagupan Railway to get to its terminus at Dagupan, reviewing the troops along the line and also examining the sites for military stations, and returned the following day.

The despatch boat Ingalls having been placed at my disposal, was directed to proceed to Batangas to meet me there on the 9th. In the meantime I proceeded up the Pasig river and across Laguna de Bay in a steam launch, landing at Calamba, and thence proceeded along the road to Batangas, inspecting the various military stations at Calamba, Tanauan, Lipa, Santo Tomas and Batangas, and also the site for a military station which had been selected at the latter place. This site is well located, has a good elevation and appeared to be suitable for all military purposes should it be thought advisable to build a permanent post there.

The Ingalls having arrived in the harbor of Batangas shortly after my arrival, I went aboard that night and proceeded to Capiz, and thence to Iloilo, both on the island of Panay. After examining the troops, buildings and camps at the latter place, I left there on the 11th arriving at Siassi on the morning of the 13th, and at Jolo on the same day, completing my inspections of both places.

Leaving Jolo on the evening of the 13th, I proceeded to Malabang, Island of Mindanao, arriving about 11 a. m., and proceeded at once over the road constructed by the military to Camp Vicars, near Lake Lanao, a distance of 22 miles. En route I visited the camp situated five miles from Malabang, and those at Mataling Falls and Camp Jossman. A great work has been done by the troops in constructing a good military road, passing for about 16 miles through a dense tropical forest. At Camp Jossman the country becomes open, and from there on to Lake Lanao, about six miles, there is a very fine country, elevated, picturesque and healthful. Although a number of natives were engaged in the transportation of freight on their backs and with very small ponies, and others were met passing along the road, the country between the coast and the camp on the lake appeared to have been practically abandoned by the natives. On the following morning I visited the scene of the recent operations against the Moros, examining their forts which had been captured by the troops under command of General Baldwin, and also observing the lake and the country about it. The section of the country on the other side of the lake appears to be well settled and occupied by natives, and a fort located there was said to be held by them. The lake is about 18 miles long, varying in width, with an area of about 100 square miles, and is well sheltered on all sides by hills and high ground. Three steel gunboats had been transported here by the Spaniards, and were in use at the time of our operations in 1898, and were sunk by them after Manila was taken. It is very apparent that if these vessels could be raised and used, or others brought here, this country could easily be controlled by a small force. The problem of reducing or controlling these people in case of continued hostilities does not appear to be a difficult one. They are very poorly armed, and have no means of withstanding our mountain artillery and field mortars. Their forts possess but slight resisting power, and can easily be destroyed by modern artillery. After a careful inspection of the troops and camp, which I found to be in excellent condition, returned to Malabang on the same day, and left for Parang Parang, about 25 miles distant. A naval station is located there, and the harbor is good and said to be generally safe. The garrison consists of two companies of the 27th Infantry and a detachment of Engineers. There is an excellent site here for a military station, with an elevation of about 150 feet above sea level. The officers at present are quartered in nipa huts and the men in the old Spanish barracks.

Returning to the transport, I left for the mouth of the Rio Grande river, which was reached the same evening. The following morning I proceeded up the river in a steam launch to Cottabato, a few miles distant, where there are stationed two companies of the 10th Infantry in the old Spanish quarters. On a hill half a mile distant, at an elevation of about 180 feet, there is a set of quarters, formerly occupied by the Spaniards, where one company is located, but now occupied by a detachment, the company being absent on duty between Malabang and Camp Vicars.

I proceeded up the Rio Grande about 35 miles, visiting the camp of a detachment which is stationed at the village of the Datto Pang, who appears to be the controlling Moro in this section, he evidently having much influence with his people. He is intelligent and apparently friendly. This river is the most important in Mindanao, and along its valley a large population is sustained. It is navigable for boats of light draft, and in case of hostilities must be controlled by our troops. The three points, Malabang, Parang Parang, and Cottabato are all, as has been stated, garrisoned by troops. The proposition of establishing permanent stations has been considered, and I deem it inadvisable to construct them at the three different points. As Parang Parang occupies the central position and appears to be, in point of harbor and locality, the most suited for a larger camp, it would be best, in my opinion, to construct such a station at this point, and to retain for a time detachments or outposts at Cottabato and Malabang. The distance by land from Parang Parang to Cottabato is only about 15 miles, and the country is such that a good road could easily be constructed between these two points and the troops moved rapidly in case of necessity. It would also appear to be advisable to construct a road from Parang Parang to Malabang, or direct to Lake Lanao. The distance cannot be much greater to Camp Vicars from this point than from Malabang, but as to practicability of building a road by this route, I am not informed, but it would be desirable, before a decision is reached as to the location of permanent buildings, to thoroughly consider this matter.

The Rio Grande is reported to overflow at times and



to seriously injure the crops in the valley. It heads near Lake Lanao, and is said to be 150 miles long and navigable for small boats for 50 or 60 miles. A small gunboat followed us to within about three miles of Datto Piang's village, as far as it could go on account of a bar in the river at that point.

Leaving the Rio Grande river on the evening of the 16th, I arrived on the following morning at Zamboanga, the headquarters of the Department of Mindanao. The barracks here are especially good, having been built by the Spaniards. A wharf, with a horse tramway to the old fort in the town, have been constructed under the direction of the military, the rails having been brought from Iligan, where the Spanish had commenced the construction of a railroad to Lake Lanao. The fort is still in an excellent state of preservation, strongly built on the Vauban system. It was held successfully by the Spaniards against the Filipinos until the arrival of our troops during the recent war. It is now used as a storehouse for commissary and quartermaster supplies.

Among the natives here met was Datto Mandi, who is a most progressive Moro. He is an intelligent and educated man, and has adopted European customs, freeing his slaves of his own volition.

This port is important, and is visited by a number of merchant ships going to Australia and other ports.

In the afternoon of the same day I proceeded to Iligan, where I arrived on the morning of the 18th. The harbor here is open, and a landing can only be made from small boats. The surrounding country is very undesirable. The Spaniards appear to have attached much importance to this point, and had constructed a road to Lake Lanao over which the gunboats placed upon the lake were transported in sections. A railroad to the lake also had been commenced; about a mile of the rails, as before stated, having been transported to Zamboanga and used for a tramway. A part of the roadbed is still in existence, and some of the rails in position. It is evident that the road to Lake Lanao, which had been used as a stage for the transportation of gunboats, must have been in very good condition in 1898, and it would seem that a road sufficiently serviceable for the operations of our troops could be prepared without great labor in a short time over its route. The troops, however, are now employed in the construction of a permanent road five miles along the coast and then up the Agus river to intersect the old road at a point about 18 miles from Iligan. At the time of my visit there were 600 of our men at work on this road. The heat was intense, and there were at the time 70 men sick, and some 200 men attended sick report. Heavy timbers were being cut, and in every respect a road of a permanent character was being constructed. Unless there be some great military necessity—and I know of none—this work should not be performed by troops. I was informed that the Moros had made propositions to furnish the necessary men. There appeared to be very great dissatisfaction and just ground for complaint. Officers and men, dressed in laboring clothes, with an armed guard, were moving about in the heat and dust. At the rate at which the work is being done it does not appear possible that it can be completed in less than twelve months, as the work is very heavy and difficult. It appears that the permanent character of this road is being constructed in order that an electric road may be operated later, the power for same being generated by using the falls on the Agus river about half a mile above its mouth. I was informed that no men can be re-enlisted at this point, and all who have any possible grounds are asking to be discharged. It was stated that in one company all of the non-commissioned officers and a large percentage of the men had asked for their discharge under the recent order reducing the number of troops in the islands. If troops are to be used unnecessarily in such labor without compensation, it is evident that the Service in these islands will be made exceedingly undesirable, while the performance of such labor, unless absolute military necessity exists for it, is wrong and contrary to law. The attention of the Division Commander was called to this condition of affairs.

On the same evening I proceeded to Cebu, where I arrived on the following morning. This town is of considerable importance, and has one of the best harbors in the islands. There is a great need of wharves for the accommodation of vessels. If permission were granted to extend the present wharves 20 feet, vessels of the largest size could go alongside and discharge their cargoes. This is one of the most important hemp port in the Archipelago. The old Spanish barracks are occupied by our troops and are very good and suitable for the purpose.

I left at midnight for Tacloban, Leyte, arriving at San Juanica Straits the following morning, from which point I proceeded by a small steamer provided by the Department Commander to Tacloban, arriving there the same afternoon. The district commander had ordered the troops of his command near at hand into the town in order that they might be inspected. I examined the site which had been selected for the station of troops, and it appeared to be suitable and conveniently located. This garrison is intended for the protection and control of both this island and Samar in the vicinity. After the completion of the inspection here I left that night and proceeded to Calbayog, where I landed the following morning. There is one company of the 1st Infantry and a company of scouts stationed at this point. Here, as well as at Tacloban, there were a number of cases of beri-beri. At this point confined to the scouts, but at Tacloban there were three cases among the American troops. It is proposed also to establish a post at this place. The site selected is located in a coconut grove about 1 1/2 miles from the present station. Although the elevation is low, it is said to be comparatively healthful.

The same day I proceeded to Laguayan, where I arrived on the night of the 22d. On the next morning I went ashore and visited the station. The troops are partly quartered in an old convent and in other buildings rented for the purpose. Another company is stationed upon the Catubig River, which can be navigated for about 25 or 40 miles in small boats, and in case of operations into the interior this river will be valuable as a means of transportation. This station is important, it being situated near the Straits of San Bernardino, and is said to be the location for the landing of the Pacific cable. I returned to the transport and left for Legaspi, Luzon. In entering the harbor at this point, at about 2:30 p. m., the Ingalls ran upon a reef, and was unable to move until later, when the tide rose. In the meantime I went ashore in the launch and made inspection of the troops in the town, and at a point about 5 miles distant. This is an important harbor on account of its large shipments of hemp. Two companies of the 26th Infantry are stationed here. Much damage was done to the outlying towns during the war, the town of Albay having been practically destroyed. That night I returned aboard the Ingalls, which had been floated, and proceeded to the town of Pasacao, which was reached the next morning. A company of Infantry had been sta-

tioned here, but part of it had been withdrawn, leaving only a detachment, which was soon to be moved to Nueva Caceres. The Ingalls had been operating in this vicinity, and the President asked that the troops be left there as a protection.

I had intended to visit Nueva Caceres, but was unable to do so on account of want of transportation, and proceeded the same afternoon to Manila, where I arrived the next day at 10 a. m.

I remained at Manila until the night of November 28, completing my examination of barracks, buildings, etc., and attending to other duties.

I again boarded the Ingalls that night, and left for Subig Bay, arriving at the Naval Station at Olongapo the next day, where I went ashore and inspected the station. Considerable work had been done by the Spaniards here with a view to making this a strong naval station. The bay is well sheltered and affords ample anchorage for a large number of ships. Its defense would be comparatively easy and at moderate expense. In my opinion the work should be completed, and necessary arrangements made for the coaling, dockage and repairing of ships.

I left Olongapo and the Philippine Islands on the afternoon of the same day.

The general conditions of the troops in the Archipelago was creditable to themselves and to the country. The officers and soldiers made a good appearance. They seemed to be in earnest and faithful in the discharge of their duties, notwithstanding the fact that the commands were divided, frequently into small detachments, and scattered to remote and widely distant stations.

The effect of the climate is a most serious detriment to the Service. The men go there in perfect health and in the prime of manhood, but as a body are seriously affected in the course of two or three years' service. Very few escape, but the majority are debilitated. The effect of the climate upon the families of officers and soldiers is more perceptible. They being the weaker element, quickly become prey to the injurious effects. Many of the officers have been obliged to send their families home, or to a northern climate, like Japan, to recuperate.

I saw no white men employed in the fields or at outdoor labor, except a few in large cities.

As the military stations, with but few exceptions, are very remote, and the troops are required to be in communities that are neither beneficial nor congenial to them, the service is depressing, and, to some extent, has a demoralizing effect. There are scarcely any amusements or recreations for the soldiers, and life under such circumstances becomes very monotonous. During my visits to the garrisons it so happened that I did not see a single soldier under the influence of liquor. I visited the hospitals and the guardhouses, and in the former I did not find a single patient suffering from alcoholism, while in the latter there were but very few men under the charge of drunkenness. While the list of sick is very large, the number of men in confinement was exceedingly small, at some posts and camps not a single soldier being in the guardhouse. The following statement shows the exact condition of the troops at 122 stations in the Philippine Islands, being all but 19 remote stations, on a single day, viz. November 27, 1902: Troops on duty, 17,574; sick, 1,415; under arrest or in confinement, including 42 scouts, 531, of which number 174 were charged with drunkenness; total troops, 19,520; total percentage of sick, .0724; total percentage under arrest, .0272; percentage of those under arrest charged with drunkenness, .3277; total percentage of command under arrest charged with drunkenness, .0089.

While this statement shows a serious condition as to the health of the commands, it is a most favorable report as to sobriety.

As the result of my observations it is my judgment that the discontinuance of the liquor feature of the canteen has been beneficial to the Army. Now that the temptation has been removed from the immediate presence of the young men of the Army, they are less likely to indulge in the use of liquor. There is a small percentage of men in the Army who were addicted to strong drink before enlistment, and whether it is obtainable in the canteen or not has very little effect upon such men. They would resort to places outside the garrison under any circumstances. Their influence, however, is less pernicious now than formerly. At present the canteens, recreation rooms or libraries, whichever they may be called—they are frequently all embraced in one—are quite orderly and occupied by sober men. Considering the remote, and in some respects, desolate stations, this feature of the Service requires far more attention and more liberal appropriations, not only for the moral, but for the healthful well-being of the Army. Every effort should be made to improve the conditions by affording ample comfort and means of recreation and amusement to soldiers under such circumstances, and I recommend that most liberal appropriations be made and allowances granted for the further development and improvement of this feature of the military Service. In fact, at every military post it should be made the duty of some efficient officer to develop and promote this feature of the Service in every way possible for the contentment, happiness and general welfare of the troops.

The number of troops that will be required to occupy the Philippine Islands is still problematical. While it is claimed that the people are pacified, evidences of hostility toward American sovereignty are apparent. The newspapers published in both Spanish and English contain almost daily accounts of hostilities, depredations or disturbances of the peace. Against these armed bands the Civil Government is employing the constabulary, a force of about 6,000 men.

In my judgment, the Heavy Artillery troops now in the Philippine Islands should be withdrawn without delay, as there is no legitimate use for them in the Archipelago, not a single high-power gun or mortar being mounted, and there probably will not be for several years. Their services are required in the United States.

Concerning the mounted troops, there is quite as much, if not more, need for Cavalry in the Philippine Islands as in the United States, and as some of the Cavalry regiments have never served in the Philippines, I think it advisable that they should share their proportion of the duties in that country.

I found a large proportion of the troops occupying church property monasteries, colleges and convents. This I believe to be entirely wrong, and it should be discontinued without delay. It is a serious detriment to the prosperity, and while it may prevent destruction by fire to some extent, yet the damage done to the buildings will be extensive. They were not constructed for such purposes, and it will simply result in claims for some millions of dollars being brought against the United States, which will undoubtedly have to be paid.

Until such time—at present very remote—as it can be determined exactly what force will be required, the troops should, in my judgment, occupy, first, the commodious buildings which have been erected by the Spaniards in the most available parts of the Archipel-

ago, and which are capable of accommodating, after slight repairs have been made, approximately 12,000 troops; and, second, nipa buildings, which are the most suitable that can be used for the shelter of troops. They are cool and comfortable, affording ample shelter from the intense heat of the sun as well as from severe rain storms. I noticed several large enough to accommodate an entire company which cost less than \$1,000 each. They will last three or four years, when, if necessary, they can be renewed. The experience of the natives for hundreds of years has demonstrated the utility and economy of this kind of shelter; besides, if this class of buildings is occupied in this way for a few years, it would demonstrate the healthfulness or unhealthfulness of certain districts, thus avoiding the possible mistake of constructing permanent buildings in unhealthy localities.

While the supplies have as a rule, been abundant and of good quality, there is, in my opinion, too much cold storage meat used for the good of the troops. Its constant use becomes very distasteful, and in the opinion of many eminent physicians it is not the most healthful, instead of bringing so much frozen meat as at present and having it stored for a long time in the cold storage warehouse at Manila and then distributed to different posts, it would, in my opinion, be advisable to send Government steamers to Australia and have them loaded with live stock, which can be distributed in small quantities near the different garrisons so that they could at any time have fresh beef and mutton as a part of the ration.

In regard to certain strategic positions to be occupied by the United States military and naval forces, I am still of the same opinion that I entertained as soon as the news of the naval victory at Manila had been received, although no action has yet been taken, except to make certain surveys and plans, and the Philippine Islands are as defenseless to-day as they were five years ago. I therefore renew practically the recommendation that I made at that time, that at least one strategic position be fortified beyond the possibility of capture by any foreign fleet or fleets. There should certainly be some point or points fortified that would afford a refuge for our naval and commercial ships. The harbors of Manila, Subig Bay, Cebu and Iloilo have been selected by the Engineers as suitable positions. A fair estimate of the cost of emplacements, high-power guns, mortars and rapid-fire guns, magazines and a sufficient amount of ammunition at these places would not be less than twenty million dollars.

Subig Bay is one of the strongest natural positions that I have ever seen. It is completely land-locked, and is capable of being made impregnable. A land force of 10,000 men ought to hold it against ten times that number.

This harbor has plenty of deep water, and affords a good anchorage. The climate is very favorable, and the topography most suitable for land defense. It is in every way one of the most important positions for military and naval purposes in the Archipelago. Dockyards, machine shops, foundries, coaling facilities, arsenals and all appliances for the construction and repair of naval or commercial vessels could be provided at that position.

In my journeys through the Archipelago I was frequently appealed to to aid in assisting the people to obtain a food supply, of which they will be in great need in the near future. I do not think there is to-day a people so sorely afflicted as the eight millions of inhabitants of this Archipelago. Their country has been devastated by war, and several provinces are suffering now severely as the result of reconcentration in the past. In some places locusts have destroyed the crops. Pestilence has prevailed, having been in some districts a serious scourge, resulting in the reported death of nearly 75,000 people, while it is estimated that the number not reported is fully as large. But the most serious affliction in its results is the destruction of the agricultural animals. Governor Taft stated that in the estimation of the civil authorities fully 90 per cent. had been destroyed. On the island of Luzon alone it is estimated that there were formerly 10,000 carabao and a proportionate number on the other islands. The same disease which has been so destructive to the carabao also destroyed the other domestic cattle, of which there were two years ago an abundant supply. As the natives are largely dependent upon the carabao for the cultivation of their fields in the production of rice, tobacco and other products and for the moving of the hemp from the country to water communication, it is fair to estimate that not one-fifth of the ground can be cultivated and crops produced as formerly until these animals can be replaced. Carabao can be purchased to some extent in China, India, Siam and on the island of Borneo, but they are difficult to transport, and I think can only be shipped on the upper decks of vessels, and then have to be frequently deluged with water. The small trading vessels that go to the islands are not suitable for the transportation of such animals.

The daily papers published in the islands are making frequent references to the famine, and this subject should receive immediate and serious attention. The crisis has not yet been reached, but will probably occur within six months. At that time Congress will not be in session and it will be impossible to take necessary action. I therefore send the following despatch just before leaving the Archipelago, in order that timely action might be taken:

"Subig Bay, Nov. 29 1902.

"Secretary of War, Washington:

"In my judgment, five regiments, 1,500 men each, Infantry and Cavalry should be sent yearly. Four transports will transport them, with all needed supplies, and take returning regiments. The remaining transports should be used to bring out wheat and corn, and then used to bring carabao and cattle to replace 90 per cent. destroyed. These people are suffering from effects of war and pestilence, and famine must prevail in six months unless prompt and efficient measures are taken.

"MILES, Lieutenant General."

The Government has at present a small fleet of large transports that could be advantageously used to avert the suffering that must occur in the Philippine Islands in a very short time unless proper precautions are taken. As the military force has been largely reduced in the Archipelago, I estimate that not more than four of the transports will be required to take the necessary one-third or one-half of the present number of troops to the islands and return the same number each year. Therefore it seems to me that the most available means of relieving the distress of these people would be to utilize such transports as could be spared from the Service and to load them with corn or wheat in San Francisco, Portland or on Puget Sound, move them to the Philippine Islands, and, as most of them were originally built for the purpose of transporting animals, they could then be sent to any point where carabao could be obtained and bring them to the islands in the most expeditious and least expensive way. At the same time they could bring a sufficient quantity of rice to supply the immediate demand. If prompt measures are taken to execute such a plan as is here outlined, it will avoid the great suffering and distress that must otherwise prevail.



and at the same time be the most effective and expeditious method of restoring the people to a self-supporting condition.

A special report is herewith submitted.

Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,  
Lieutenant General, Commanding U.S. Army.

#### A SPECIAL REPORT FROM GENERAL MILES.

Headquarters of the Army,  
Washington, Feb. 19, 1903.

The Honorable, The Secretary of War.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following special report: In going from Calamba to Batangas on the 9th of November last, I noticed that the country appeared to have been devastated, large sections lying waste, and in the thirty-eight miles ride I did not notice any of the large fields under cultivation. Small patches of ground were being cultivated, but I should not think enough to supply food for the people that I saw along the road. It was an open country, and easy of observation. The people appeared to be more depressed than in any other section of the archipelago. There were but very few along the road.

Stopping at Lipa, one of the principal towns, to change horses, while at lunch with the commanding officers one of the officers reported that some citizens desired to speak to me, which request was granted. The party consisted of Goribio Catigbac, the Acting Presidente of the town. Gregorio Aguilera, ex-Presidente, Mrs. Jose Luz, treasurer, Dr. Sixto Roxas and Mrs. Raphael Dymayuga. The conversation was in Spanish, and Colonel Maus, aide-de-camp, and the last named man acted as interpreters. These men were intelligent, well educated very much in earnest and apparently sincere. They stated that they desired to make complaint of the harsh treatment of the people of that community; that they had been concentrated in towns through that section of the country, and had suffered great indignities; that fifty of their people had been tortured by what is known as the water torture, and that one man, a highly respected citizen, aged sixty-five, named Vincente Luna, while suffering from effects of the torture and unconscious, was dragged into his house, which had been set on fire, and burned to death. They stated that these atrocities were committed by a company of scouts under command of Lieutenant Hennessey, and that their people had been crowded into towns, 600 being confined in one building. Dr. Roxas stated that he was a practicing physician, and that he was ready to testify before any tribunal that some of those confined died from suffocation. They asked me to look at the building, which I did. It was one story in height, 18 or 20 feet wide and possibly 60 or 70 feet long. I informed them that their statements were of so serious a nature that I thought it better for them to make their complaint in proper form in writing and send it to me at Manila by the 25th of the month, when I expected to return to that place. I have no reason to disbelieve their statements; in fact, the instances of torture and the case of the man Luna having been tortured and burned to death are confirmed by other reports. A written statement, however, was never received by me and whether any influence was brought to bear to prevent their making a statement, either by persuasion or coercion, I am not prepared to say at the present time.

On the island of Cebu it was reported, and in fact published in a Cebu paper, called El Pueblo, dated Nov. 2, 1902, that two officers, Captain Samuels, 44th Inf., U. S. V., and Lieutenant Feeter, 19th Inf., had committed similar atrocities against the people of that island.

It was also reported that at Laoag, on the island of Luzon, two natives were whipped to death.

At Tacloban, Leyte, it was reported that Major Glenn ordered Lieutenant Caulfield, Philippine Scouts, to take eight prisoners out into the country, and if they did not guide him to the camp of the insurgent, Quison, he was not to bring them back. It was stated that the men were so taken out, and that they either did not or could not do as directed. One of the men who had a son among the Scouts was spared, but the others were separated into parties, numbering three and four respectively, and while tied together, were all murdered by being shot or bayoneted to death, some being in a kneeling position at the time. The pretence was made that they were killed while attempting to escape, but so far as I know, no official report was ever made of the circumstance. These facts have been reported by Major Watts, who investigated the case. Besides Lieutenant Caulfield, Civilian Scouts Ramos, Preston, Corn and McKeen were participants.

At Calbayog, Samar, it was reported that several men in that district had been subjected to the water torture. I saw three men who stated that they had been subjected to this treatment. One was the presidente of the town, Mr. Rozales, who showed me long, deep scars on his arm which he said were caused by the cords by which he was bound cutting into his flesh. The second man was named Jose Borja, of the same place, and the third was Padre Jose Diaznes, who stated that he was one of the three priests who had been subjected to torture by the troops under command of Lieutenant Gaujot, 10th Cav.; that his front teeth had been knocked out, which was apparent; that he was otherwise maltreated, and that he was robbed of \$300 at the time. It was also stated that these three priests were taken out to be killed, and were only saved by the prompt action of Major Carrington, 1st Inf., who sent out for them. Lieutenant Gaujot was tried, pleaded guilty, and given the trivial sentence of three months' suspension from command, forfeiting \$50 of his pay per month for the same period. His pleading guilty prevented all the facts and circumstances being developed.

It appears that Major Glenn, Lieutenant Conger, A. D. C., and a party of assistants and native scouts, were moved from place to place, for the purpose of extorting statements by means of torture, and it became so notorious that this party was called "Glenn's Brigade." Whether it was possible for officers to be engaged in such acts without the personal knowledge of the general upon whose staff they were serving at the time, namely Brigadier General Hughes, I leave for others to conjecture.

These facts came to my notice in a casual way, and many others of similar character have been reported in different parts of the archipelago. In fact, I was informed that it was common talk at places where officers congregated that such transactions had been carried on either with the connivance or approval of certain commanding officers. It is, however, most gratifying to state that such atrocities had been condemned by such commanders as Generals Lawton, Wade, Sumner, Lee, Baldwin and others.

I found that with certain officers the impression pre-

valled that such acts were justifiable, and I felt it my duty, in order to correct such an erroneous and dangerous impression, and to prevent the possibility of such acts being committed in the future, which must impair the good name of American arms and bring discredit to our Service for all time, to address to the Division Commander the following letter of instructions:

"Headquarters of the Army, Manila, Nov. 2, 1902.  
"The Commanding General, Division of the Philippines:  
"Sir: The Lieutenant General Commanding the Army directs me to inform you that his attention having been called to matters concerning 'the instruction and discipline of the troops,' it has come to his knowledge that certain methods have been used to extort information from Filipinos in the custody of the military, and that other acts have been committed which are not in accordance with the rules of civilized warfare and are detrimental to the honor and discipline of the Army. The misconstruing and adroit misinterpretation of orders may be as injurious to the Service as a wanton disregard of them.

"The evil methods above referred to are most injurious to the Service, whether designedly or inadvertently followed, and the practice of such unauthorized and unwarranted acts tends to give the junior officers and soldiers of the Army an impression that such are justifiable and customary in civilized warfare. In order to correct such a dangerous and injurious impression, and that there may be no misunderstanding in the future, the Lieutenant General directs that any orders, circulars, or personal instructions of any part thereof, from whatever source, that suggest, inspire, encourage, permit any act of cruelty or unwarranted severity be annulled, cancelled and rescinded, and such acts are hereby strictly prohibited. Acts of retaliation can only be authorized by the highest military authorities, and then should only be resorted to as measures for the safety of an army.

"The attention of your entire command is directed to Paragraph 16, General Orders, No. 109, War Department, A. G. O., April 24, 1883, which will be strictly complied with.

"The excuse that the unusual conditions justify the measures herein condemned is without foundation and cannot prevail. The Lieutenant General is gratified to know that a great many officers of the Army, including yourself, of high rank, great experience and most commendable records, as well as those occupying subordinate positions, with their commands have, in the prosecution of hostilities in the Philippines, effectively conducted their military operations without resorting to any of the methods prohibited by the rules of civilized warfare, and attained the best results, thereby reflecting the highest credit and honor upon themselves, their commands, the Army and the nation.

"It is the duty of the Army to preserve unsullied the high character it has maintained for more than a century, and it is gratifying to know that a majority of the officers and soldiers have upheld that standard under all circumstances.

"I have the honor to be, very respectfully,  
"MARION P. MAUS,  
"Lieutenant Colonel, Aide-de-Camp."

In my judgment nothing could be more detrimental to the military Service of the United States, or more creditable to American arms, than the commission, or in the slightest degree the justification, of such acts, which belong to a different age and civilization than our own.

On returning to Manila my attention was called by a communication from the Division Commander, to a transaction, so far as I have ever known in all my experience or reading, without precedent and in direct violation of law. It appears that in the district in which General Bell, commanding the 3d Brigade, operated, some 400,000 were concentrated in towns under what is known as the order of reconcentration. They were given but fifteen days to gather in what little property they had and come into these towns. As the order states, after that their property was subject to destruction or confiscation. They were held in these places for several months, until they had nearly exhausted what little substance they had. If it had been continued two weeks longer they either would have had to be fed or would have starved. During this time General Bell and Colonel Woodruff, of the Commissary Department, entered into an arrangement by which money, in the hands of the Commissary Department, which had been appropriated by Congress to support the Army, was used in buying large quantities of second quality rice, which was shipped, together with large quantities of sugar, salt, and damaged flour, at Government expense, and hauled to different places for distribution by Government teams, or by private teams forced into service without compensation, there to be sold, not at cost, but at a profit of 25 per cent., according to General Bell's statement, or ranging from 25 per cent. to 100 per cent., according to the communication of General Davis. One excuse for entering into this transaction and not permitting the ordinary traders to supply rice to the community was the fear that it would go into the hands of the insurgents, but the distribution of the supplies in this way was continued long after Malvar surrendered, and when it was publicly stated that there were no insurgents in the field. Not only was this second quality of rice purchased and sold to a starving community in this way, but, according to the statement of Colonel Woodruff, 128,000 pounds of damaged flour was also sent to be sold at the invoice price of good flour, together with the added profits that might be charged. In addition to the cost in profits, the persons distributing this rice were authorized to compensate themselves. It does not appear what the compensation was, whether large or small.

In the communication of General Davis it will be noticed that he states that these people were considered prisoners of war, but we might challenge history to produce an instance where prisoners of war reduced, as the official documents indicate, to a starving condition, have been compelled to buy food at a large profit from those who held them as prisoners. Neither can the transaction be justified on any grounds of philanthropic motive. It has already brought a serious scandal on the Service, and is in direct violation of law.

To give some idea of the magnitude of this transaction, nearly 21,000,000 pounds of rice and other supplies were furnished by the Commissary Department at a cost (exclusive of the value of the damaged flour) of \$306,320.57. This is outside of the cost of transportation, which is not stated. It can only be judged approximately. To move that amount of supplies it would require a fleet of sixteen schooners or small steamers carrying 600 tons each, of twenty-six freight trains of twenty-five cars each, each loaded with 32,000 pounds per car, or 5,250 six mule Army wagons and 31,500 mules. The most extraordinary feature of this transaction is that while it was disapproved by the Division Commander, who, on the first day of his assuming command, issued an order stopping it and turned the matter over to the civil authorities, they have taken the matter up and continued the transaction under a special act of the Commission, as shown in the accompanying papers; and what is still more remarkable they have authorized the profits or

revenue derived from this transaction to be used on roads and on agricultural experiments and the purchase of traction car and locomotives, and for other similar purposes.

Very respectfully,  
NELSON A. MILES,  
Lieut. Gen. Commanding the U.S. Army.

#### REPLY FROM THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

Office of the J. A. General, Washington, April 5, 1903.  
To the Honorable Secretary of War.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following preliminary statement in respect to the cases of cruelty which were brought to the attention of the Department by the Lieutenant General of the Army as a consequence of his recent inspection of the troops stationed in the Philippine Islands. The incidents which are set forth in the enclosed special report have been made the subject of special investigations; in some instances, as will presently appear, these have been conducted by court-martial and their findings and sentences have been duly promulgated in orders; in others the inquiries have been entrusted to inspectors or to officers designated for that purpose by the Commanding General, United States forces in the Philippine Islands.

Where administrative action has been called for as a result of such investigations, it has been taken by the proper military commander if the parties continued within his jurisdiction, in other cases the matter has been submitted to the Department with a view to a resort to such punitive or remedial measures as were deemed appropriate and these representations have resulted in a number of court-martial trials by tribunals appointed by the President for that purpose. As to some phases of these inquiries the investigations are not yet complete and a reference of the papers to the Philippine Islands, or to officers who have been relieved from insular duty and are serving within the continental limits of the United States has been necessary. Whether the necessity for any further administrative action in which addition to that already taken, will be disclosed as a result of such investigation, can only be determined when the inspection reports have been received at the Department.

The conduct of these inquiries is made especially difficult and the time consumed in carrying them forward to completion is materially added to by the fact that, in a number of cases, the incidents were not made known to the proper military authority at the time of their occurrence; as a consequence the native witnesses are dispersed, those belonging to the Volunteer forces have been discharged from the Military Service, and the officers and men of the Regular Establishment have been withdrawn from the Islands and returned to their former stations in the United States.

In the matter of the distribution of rice in the provinces of Batangas and Cavite, the matter had been considered by the Department some months since in deciding upon the disposition which should be made of the profits which had accrued in connection with the distribution of the rice and other food supplies to the inhabitants of the distressed provinces; the action taken may be summarized as follows:

With a view to restore civil order it became necessary in the latter part of 1901, to transfer the province of Batangas and Cavite to military control. The food supply of the disturbed area, due to a failure of crops and other causes, was considerably below the normal at the time the transfer was made, and the Commanding General of the occupying forces found himself confronted with the duty of suppressing an insurrectionary movement and, at the same time, of making adequate provision for the support of the inhabitants of the occupied territory. As an incident of the operations undertaken to suppress the insurrection it also became necessary to close all ports in the disaffected provinces and to assume control of all commerce in breadstuffs.

It was, therefore, determined by General Bell, under whom the occupation was carried on, with the approval of the Commanding General of the United States forces in the Philippine Islands, that all purchases of rice should be made by the Subsistence Department, which was to be reimbursed for its cost by the Military Government. The rice so purchased from the Subsistence Department became the property of the Military Government and was used for the support of the civil population in the occupied provinces; with a view to prevent pauperism it was determined that those whose means were sufficient, should pay the market price for the food necessary for their support. Others, who had participated in a free distribution of food or, if physically able-bodied, rendered an equivalent in labor and were employed in repairing highways or in the construction of public works.

A very considerable amount of food was purchased and distributed for the reasons, and in the manner above described in the distressed provinces of Southern Luzon. The measures resorted to were dictated by military necessity, they were undertaken with the approval of the local military commander, and were calculated to meet an emergency of impending famine in such a way as to relieve actual distress without pauperizing the native population and without casting the burden of their support upon the insular treasury when public order had been restored and the provinces relegated to civil control. As the distress increased after the military occupation had terminated, and the demand for relief continued without substantial statement the balance of profit accruing from the sales of rice by the Military Government was transferred to the insular treasury and applied to the Civil Government to the relief of the widespread distress occasioned by the prevalence of cholera and famine in the provinces of Southern and Southeast Luzon.

Respectfully,  
GEORGE B. DAVIS,  
Judge-Advocate General.

#### REPLY FROM THE COMMISSARY GENERAL.

Office of the Commissary General, April 4, 1903.  
The Adjutant General of the Army.

Sir: In reply to your communication of the 2d ultimo, on the subject of supplying cattle on the hoof for consumption of the troops in the Philippines, I have the honor to state that in my judgment it is not a feasible or economical plan, and that there should be no departure from the present system of supplying frozen beef.

This office has never received any complaint about frozen beef, but on the contrary uniform commendation, many pronouncing the meat "the finest in the world." This kind of meat, as well as its present method of supply, are the best possible under the circumstances; and Colonel Henry G. Sharpe, the present Chief Commissary of the Division of the Philippines, after an experience of months and an exhaustive investigation of all the conditions, recently made an annual contract, with my sanction and the approval of the Division Commander, for the supply of frozen beef at 8 3/4 cts. per pound. The beef under this contract must of necessity, as Colonel Sharpe states, come from the Argentine Republic, on account of the immense depletion of the stock in Australia due to the drought. Australian beef is fat, tender and palatable when it is killed and refrigerated in Australia, but as stated it is not practicable to secure meat from that region; and besides beef from the Argentine Republic is thought to be of superior quality to the Australian, and brings a higher price in the London market. The Argentine market is about 10,000 miles and the Australian 4,000 miles distant from Manila.

Native beef is out of the question even if it were possible to procure it. It is poor, stringy, lean and tough, and has nearly always been complained of when it has been issued. There would be danger in using it even if



it were procurable and accepted; but the rinderpest has practically destroyed the native cattle.

The experiment of bringing in cattle was tried, and as stated by Colonel Woodruff, was an absolute failure. If outside cattle were to be brought in, they could not in the first place stand the long and killing voyage of thousands of miles. The losses en route would be very great; and the consequent change of climate, food and general conditions, would change the character of the meat, even if the cattle escaped the disease so prevalent in the tropics after their arrival. The cattle which did survive the journey would in all probability be swept away by disease, for if the native acclimated cattle and caribao were almost annihilated foreign cattle would stand no chance whatever. Any remaining would have to have forage, which is difficult and expensive to provide, corrals would have to be built, inspectors, herders and butchers would have to be employed, and slaughter houses erected. Cattle steamers would have to be engaged to bring them over sea; and then the cattle would have to be shipped to various parts of the islands to reach the different distributing points. To do this boats of light draught would in addition be necessary in order to go in close to shore and to run up rivers to unload the cattle. No such boats are available; but if they were, additional losses would result from storms and typhoons while making these inter-island deliveries. So that in the end the expense would be simply enormous without a single compensating feature. In this day with the new methods and equipments the great meat concerns capitalized for hundreds of millions can altogether outdo meagre and limited individual effort in point of thoroughness, economy and dispatch.

Where frozen meat is furnished, the cattle are inspected by expert inspectors before they are slaughtered and the meat also afterwards. This insures healthy meat, and the exclusion of diseased cattle. The cattle are slaughtered by expert butchers and the meat cared for by experts while in storage; while the meat is easily transported and easily cared for.

Let us look at a case that is somewhat analogous, viz: the campaign of the British in South Africa. Let us see what beef went to that country, from what place it went, and how that beef was put up.

	Canned Beef.	Meat Fresh Frozen.
The shipments of beef cattle and fresh beef from Australia to South Africa in 1901 were.....	1,196	54,594,039
The shipments of beef cattle and fresh beef from the Argentine Republic to South Africa in 1901 were.....	10	3,104,435
The shipments from the United States to South Africa in 1901 and 1902 were.....	687	11,965,038

Showing a total of.....1,893 11,965,038 59,653,474

From these facts it would appear as if our work was thought well enough of by the English Government to closely copy it; and it is gratifying, too, to know that there were many good officers in command in the Philippines—from Merritt to Davis—and not one of them ever complained of the meat furnished the Army there by the Subsistence Department.

Besides, where it is impossible to furnish fresh beef and fresh vegetables there is an excellent substitute in our canned fresh beef hash—consisting of beef, potatoes and onions—and our canned beef and vegetable stew consisting of beef, potatoes, onions and gravy. Under war conditions if our soldiers were well supplied with these two articles I should not be concerned if the Army did not see any cattle on the hoof, or indeed any frozen beef for three months.

Major D. L. Brainard, who was Chief Commissary of the American Army which first landed in the Philippines and remained there for many months, says on the subject of furnishing frozen meat as against bringing cattle into the various points for slaughter as required: "My experience was that frozen meat was the most preferable form in which it could be supplied to the troops."

Major B. K. West, Depot Commissary at Manila, who made a study of the beef supply for the Philippine Islands, and handled all the fresh meat shipped into the islands, from March 1901, to August, 1902, writes: "Speaking generally, I would say that during my entire experience as Depot Commissary at Manila, I never heard any complaint of the frozen beef. The only trouble was to get it to the troops. With the improved conditions of transportation, with the plants at many of the larger posts, with large garrisons, this difficulty is largely minimized, and under present conditions I regard the present method of supply as being the best that could be devised."

Major Charles R. Krauthoff, of the Subsistence Department, said in a report he made in 1900 on the subject: "Having served in the Philippines since June 30, 1898, and having observed the native cattle slaughtered in Cavite upon the arrival of the first expedition; and having observed the frozen beef, chilled beef, and freshly slaughtered Australian beef, issued to troops, I am of the opinion that the frozen beef is superior in quality, and more economical than any other class of fresh beef that may be supplied the Army serving in the Philippines."

These officers who are quoted are men of exceptional intelligence and experts in matters with which they are dealing, and are in no way wedded to any particular theory or system of supply, but are governed solely by what they deem to be best for the interests of the public service.

The supply of cattle on the hoof for the military service in the Philippines is not practicable, would involve enormous expense, entail useless loss of animal life, and would serve no useful purpose either of administration, economy or health. At least fifty per cent. of the cattle would not survive the trip, so that the Government would not only lose half of the cargo but would actually pay freight on what was lost.

Respectfully,

J. F. WESTON,  
Commissary General.

#### COMMENTS OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

Office of the Chief of Engineers, March 3, 1903.

Major Gen. H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General, U. S. Army:

General: In compliance with the requirements of your letter of March 2, 1903, I have the honor to submit the following report "upon all matters touched upon by the Lieutenant General relating to the work of" the Engineer Department, as far as indicated by the extract furnished this office.

That Manila Harbor or any other harbor in the Insular possessions is not now defended, or is not in process of defense, is because Congress has not so willed it. Plans for the defenses of Manila Bay and Subig Bay were prepared, upon the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers, by a board composed of two Engineers and two Artillery officers, all stationed in the Philippines. Their projects have been revised by the Board of Engineers in New York, now composed of three Engineer officers, one Artillery and one Ordnance officer, and one naval officer when defenses of coaling stations are under consideration, and the revised plans have been approved by the Secretary of War. For the defense of Cebu and Iloilo preliminary projects have been prepared by the Philippine mixed board, and accurate surveys for the final projects are now in progress. No actual work can be done until the expenditure of fortification funds in the Insular possessions is authorized by Congress.

This authority has been asked in each annual report of the Chief of Engineers since the acquisition of the new territory, and, in addition, has since that time been urged at each hearing of the Chief of Engineers before the committee of the House and of the Senate, but the desired legislation has been consistently refused. Special

efforts were made to have such a provision inserted in the House bill 17046 of the second session of the 57th Congress, just expiring, but it was refused by the Committee of the House of Representatives. A special request for authority to arm at Manila, P. I., and San Juan, Porto Rico, \$500,000 of the \$2,236,435 carried in that bill for gun and mortar batteries was subsequently refused by the Senate Committee in full session. It will be noticed in this connection that Congress has failed to provide for a naval station at Subig Bay; expenditures for defensive works at that harbor would, therefore, be unnecessary and unadvisable at this time, even if money were available.

Very respectfully, etc.,  
G. L. GILLESPIE,  
Brigadier General, Chief of Engineers.

#### SUGGESTIONS BY THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

Office of the Chief of Ordnance, March 11, 1903.

The Honorable, the Secretary of War:

Sir: (1) In accordance with instructions contained in the letter from the Adjutant General of the 2d instant enclosing an extract from a report by the Lieutenant General, of Feb. 19 last, recommending that at least one strategic position in the Philippine Islands be strongly fortified, I have the honor to submit the necessity of defending by fixed works the principal ports of all insular possessions, including the Philippine Islands, is no doubt well appreciated by the War Department, but in the absence of Congressional sanction thereof it is difficult to suggest any steps which can be immediately taken to this end.

(2) In case it should be possible to utilize any of the armament which has been provided for the seacoast of the United States it can be stated that this Department has now under construction and approaching completion or provided for by appropriations already made, the following guns with their mounts complete: Eleven 12-inch, twelve 10-inch, seventy 6-inch, twenty-one 5-inch, one hundred and thirty-four 3-inch.

(3) In view of the respectable condition of defense of nearly all of the ports upon the coast of the United States, and of the practically defenseless condition of all of those of the insular possessions, it is the view of this Department that, considering the military situation alone, a portion at least of the above-mentioned armament would be profitably diverted from the uses for which it is intended and devoted to the defense of the most important harbors of the insular possessions; to be subsequently replaced by material to be procured as speedily as the possibility of Congressional action would now permit. But for this course it is understood that the authority most quickly to be obtained would still be a resolution of Congress to be passed early in the next session.

(4) In the meantime what can be suggested is the storage at the depots of the Ordnance Department in the foreign possessions of a number of 5-inch siege guns and 7-inch howitzers, of which this Department has something of a supply on hand. These pieces are not in the class of seacoast armament, but they would be of some service on narrow waters and against unarmed vessels. There are now only six of them in the Philippines, and none at any of the other islands. Recommendation as to this admittedly inadequate provision has been made by this Department.

Very respectfully,  
WILLIAM CROZIER,  
Brigadier General, Chief of Ordnance.

#### COMMENTS OF THE SURGEON GENERAL.

Surgeon General's Office, March 14, 1903.

The Adjutant General, U. S. A.:

Sir: Referring to your letter of March 2, 1903, submitting extracts from the report of the Lieutenant General Commanding the Army, dated Washington, Feb. 19, 1903, I have the honor to report as follows:

Concerning beri-beri at Calbayog and Tacloban, this disease has never prevailed extensively among white troops, and it is not thought it will ever be a serious menace to them. So few cases have as yet been reported, nearly all resulting in recovery, that in the statistics of the calendar year 1901, it was grouped among the diseases of the nervous system (neuritis) and no special tabulation made of the cases. It prevailed extensively among our native prisoners of war with great mortality, and sick and wounded reports received from our native troops indicate that beri-beri will be a large factor in their sick rate. The last report from Tacloban, October, 1902, shows one case, a white civilian employe. The last report on hand from Calbayog shows fourteen cases, all native scouts.

In my next report, which will include statistics for 1902, beri-beri will be tabulated separately and figures given to show its rate for white troops and native scouts. The disease is not very well understood, no causative germ has yet been discovered. It may prevail in any tropical climate, in low-lying, damp regions, and seems to infect localities, sometimes of quite limited extent, while surrounding country is free. It does not appear to be contagious from man to man, at least physicians and nurses do not take it from patients, and cases removed from infected areas do not seem to spread the disease. In character it is a general neuritis causing a condition often found in other diseases, such as chronic alcoholic neuritis, chronic malarial poisoning, the neuritis following diphtheria, the neuritis found in persons employed in certain trades, etc.

Over-crowding and under-feeding predispose to the disease. The well-fed American soldier, living in hygienic surroundings, should not be subject to the disease to any alarming extent.

The town of Calbayog has always been considered a very important military point in Samar, and its health record does not materially differ from other points on the island. Nothing is known in this office as to the site chosen for the proposed post at that point.

The bad results of the climate on the health of the Army is a simple fact. Just as troops serving on the Texas border have always shown a greater sick rate and a higher percentage of deaths than those in the Rocky Mountain district, or the northern United States, so in a greater degree will the Army in the Philippines always exceed in sickness and death the Army at home.

In the calendar year 1896, the percentage of sickness in the Army was the lowest ever recorded, being 3.39 per cent. The Department of Texas was highest, with 4.26; and the Departments of the Columbia and Dakota were the lowest, with 2.76 and 2.75 respectively.

The rate of the Philippine Islands reported by the Lieutenant General, 7.24 per cent., is not far from the average of the last two years. From the monthly reports rendered by the Chief Surgeon I find for 1901 and 1902, the lowest rate in May, 1902, 6.61 per cent., and the highest in July, 1901, 8.12 per cent. The average for the two years is 7.13 per cent.

I think we must consider these sick rates as part of the price of occupancy of the islands and not expect any very great diminution in the future. There should be some improvement when the troops are taken out of the native villages and comfortably settled in permanent barracks. That the climate affects the general health, even when actual sickness does not occur, is the experience of very many who have served in the islands. A certain lack of energy and high spirits is the rule, although many are not affected at all. I do not believe that the effects of the climate are permanent after return to the United States unless some chronic disease, generally intestinal, has been acquired. The extreme limit of a tour of duty in the tropics should be three years, and in my opinion it is far better to relieve after two years' service.

That women and children especially suffer from prolonged residence in the tropics and that white labor in the fields is impracticable are both generally accepted propositions.

The prevalence of alcoholism in the Army as shown by the sick report (which is by no means an exact index of the habits of the men) is much greater in the United

States than in the islands. The last annual report of the Surgeon General showed the island rate to be only two-thirds of the Army rate at home; also, as alcoholism is a more serious physical ailment in the tropics, it is very likely that a larger proportion of the cases are treated in hospital than here, which speaks still better for the habits of the men in the islands.

In spite of the undoubtedly pernicious effects of vino on some soldiers in the Philippines, the sick rates for alcoholism have been much smaller there than in the United States ever since our occupation of the islands.

The effect of the discontinuance of the canteen feature of the post exchange on the well-being of the men should, in my opinion, be judged largely from reports of posts in the United States and city stations only of the Philippines, such as Manila, Iloilo and Cebu. At a remote station a young soldier may, it is true, get vile liquor at a very small price, but there is nothing very attractive in so doing. There are no bar rooms with billiards and cards, iced drinks, music, and sometimes dissolute women. Unless he is already an habitual drunkard, the temptations for him to become so are not nearly so great as in the cities mentioned and in the United States. When a previously sober soldier, however, does become a chronic drinker of vino his ruin is complete.

The value of the canteen has always been considered to be as a means by which the average soldier, not a drunkard, but a user of liquor, can get a few glasses of beer at home and every day in the month if he so desires, instead of being attracted to saloons where he is tempted to spend his month's pay at once for vile liquor, gambling and women. It is also very probable that the rates for alcoholism in the Philippines are now lower than ever before on account of the prevalence of cholera. The enlisted men have been so repeatedly warned against the danger of drinking impure water, native soft drinks and frequenting native shacks, that, having seen the horrors of cholera among the natives and the comparative immunity of troops, a decided deterrent effect must have been produced.

The importance of providing recreation rooms with books, papers and all possible legitimate amusements for the soldier is very great, from both a hygienic and moral standpoint.

Very respectfully,  
R. M. O'REILLY, Surgeon General, U. S. A.

#### STATEMENT OF GENERAL CHAFFEE.

When the attention of Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. A., who was in command of the Division of the Philippines during a considerable portion of the period covered in the report of Lieutenant Miles was called to the latter's statement, he said:

"The only part of it that interests me is that about the distribution of food in Bell's district in Batangas, and I would like to know whether or not he means to say we stole anything. At any rate, I will say that I am responsible for that order. There was a serious condition of affairs existing in Batangas at the time, and we decided on a concentration policy to put down the insurrection. These people are concentrated in camps, in which streets were laid out, every attention given to the proper sanitation of them, and capable physicians assigned to look after the health of those concentrated in them. I may add that we didn't lose even a single child during the existence of the camps. Of course, these people had to be fed, and it is in relation to the method applied, and to which General Miles refers, that I am going to talk. The rice was purchased after a consultation I had with General Bell. General Bell assured me that the money required to procure the food would certainly be returned to the insular treasury, and it was. Concerning the profits, we charged a profit of twenty-five cents on every 133 pounds. This was on the actual purchasing price, not the added cost of transportation, etc., that expense being borne by the Army. But let me add another thing, that twenty-five cents profit did not go into the insular coffers. Instead, it was levied for the purpose of, and so used, to purchase rice for the poverty stricken and destitute not in the concentration camps. The point of the whole thing appears to be that used Government funds to purchase this rice. That was an unusual procedure, but it was made necessary by an unusual situation. When the concentration camps were dispersed, and I was succeeded in command by General Davis, there were many natives yet who were in need of sustenance, and General Davis went to the civil government for funds to purchase the food for them. This was done to save the people from the extortionate prices charged by the dealers. As for what I did in the case, I am perfectly willing to let them take my neck if they want to. If anybody wants to find any trouble because I took care of thousands of destitute people out there, well, they can do it."

"As for the other cases referred to by General Miles, I do not know much about them, for I was not in command at the time. The case of Lieutenant Gaujet of the 10th Cavalry, happened before my time, and the officer was court-martialed and found guilty. Other cases referred to were also before my time or after it. The Major Glenn case, you will remember, has been referred to several times by the newspapers."

#### STATEMENT OF GENERAL BELL.

Southampton, Eng., April 23.—Gen. J. Franklin Bell, of the United States Army, who is on his way from the Philippines, when asked to-day a cable digest of the report of Lieutenant General Miles, said: "I must decline to make any statement or comment on the report further than to remark that all complaints made to General Miles while he was in the Philippines have been thoroughly investigated by order of the War Department. In the ordinary course of events reports of these investigations probably have been forwarded to Washington." When asked if he did not wish to say anything concerning the complaints of occurrences in Luzon while he was in command, General Bell replied: "I would very greatly regret to have the American people believe that any American officers or soldiers had been wantonly cruel or inhuman in their treatment of natives. However, I have said in official reports all I care to say. I do not believe that anything I can say unofficially will change any one's opinion." Concerning editorials in the London papers commenting upon the brutality of the American Army in the Philippines General Bell said: "These comments are evidently inspired by misapprehension, and I trust that the American Army may not long rest under such a stigma in the eyes of foreign nations. Truth is powerful, and it must finally prevail."

Col. Stephen C. Mills, Inspector General's Department, U. S. A., who was ordered to Denver to investigate an allegation that Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U. S. A., had spoken contemptuously of the soldierly qualities of American negroes and the Filipinos, has reported that General Baldwin never said what is attributed to him, or anything like it, and thus ends a sensation as cheap as it was unsubstantial. The report of Colonel Mills states that General Baldwin did have an interview when he first arrived at Denver, and it was this interview to which he referred when he subsequently stated that he was misunderstood if he was interpreted as saying anything reflecting upon the Filipino or colored soldiers. Colonel Mills's report is supported by a great many affidavits and much testimony, which has been presented to the Secretary of War. General Baldwin's professional record is so admirable that the complete refutation of the charges preferred against him by an irresponsible newspaper reporter will be sincerely gratifying to his brother officers. The only wonder is that anybody should have had the audacity to accuse him of utterances so directly at variance with his often expressed sentiments.



## ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

With a salute of 100 guns, the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the acquisition of the Louisiana Territory began in St. Louis, Mo., at noon on April 30, and was further commemorated by the dedication of the Exposition buildings by President Roosevelt and the big parade, etc.

Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., was grand marshal of the parade from its starting point in St. Louis to the palaces of the Ivory City, and provision was made for some 20,000 troops made up of Regulars and National Guardsmen of different States.

The following orders were issued from the Headquarters of the Division of United States troops:

G.O. 1, APRIL 28, 1903.

In compliance with instructions from the War Department, dated March 19, 1903, the United States troops assembled at these grounds are organized as a Division.

The following staff is announced:

Personal staff: Capt. William M. Wright, 2d Inf.; Capt. Horace M. Reeve, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Van Leer Wills, 12th Inf., aides-de-camp.

Division staff: Major Edward J. McClernand, U.S. Cav., A.A.G., adjutant general; Lieut. Col. Abiel J. Smith, deputy commissary general, U.S.A., chief commissary; Capt. W. C. R. Colquhoun, Q.M., chief Q.M.; Capt. Francis A. Winter, asst. surg., attending surgeon.

JOHN C. BATES, Major Gen., U.S.A., commanding.

G.O. 2, APRIL 28, 1903.

The following organization is announced for this Division: 1st Brigade: 1st Battalion of Engineers; headquarters, band, and two Battalions, 3d Infantry; headquarters, band, and two Battalions, 20th Infantry. Brig. Gen. William A. Kobbé, U.S.A., commanding.

Second Brigade: 6th Infantry; headquarters, band, 2d and 3d Battalions, 22d Infantry. Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., commanding.

Cavalry: 3d Squadron, 4th Cavalry; headquarters, band, and six troops, 8th Cavalry. To be commanded by senior Cavalry officers present.

Artillery: 6th, 7th, 16th, and 28th Batteries of Field Artillery. Major Henry M. Andrews, Art. Corps, commanding.

Bands not assigned to any organization: Band, 4th Cavalry; 9th band, Artillery Corps. Capt. James B. Erwin, 4th Cav., commanding.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL BATES:

E. J. McCLERNAND, Major of Cavalry, A.G.

Up to the time of going to press the three days celebration had not been completed.

Major Gen. H. C. Corbin made the following appointments: Col. E. A. Goodwin, 9th U.S. Cav., Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston, A.G. Special aides: Brig. Gen. A. E. Bates, U.S.A.; Col. George S. Anderson, 8th U.S. Cav.; Lieut. Col. H. J. Foster, Royal Engineers, British army; Lieut. Col. John Kress, U.S.A.; Lieut. Col. John W. Jacobs, U.S.A.; Capt. Ralph Harrison, 2d U.S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. Geo. H. Shields, 12th U.S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Chas. B. Clark, 6th U.S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Malin Craig, 6th U.S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. Stuart Heintzelman, 6th U.S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. Walter F. Martin, 2d U.S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. Robert S. Clark, 9th U.S. Inf. Aides, at large: Gen. John B. Castleman, Col. J. L. Torrey, Capt. Munson Morris. There were also aides from the National Guard of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Missouri, Arkansas, Michigan, Texas, Iowa, Wisconsin, California, Minnesota, Kansas, West Virginia, Nebraska, Colorado, North Dakota, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, Oklahoma.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Col. and Mrs. Albert Hartsaff, U.S.A., announce the engagement of their daughter, Mabel Winfield, to Mr. L. S. Trowbridge, Jr., of Detroit, Mich.

Miss Frances L. Buckler and Mr. Daniel H. Cox, formerly a naval constructor, U.S.N., were married on Saturday afternoon, April 18, at the Old St. Paul's P.E. Church in Baltimore, Md.

Miss Helen Wainwright, daughter of the late Major R. P. Wainwright, U.S.A., was married on April 14 to Dr. Daniel W. Rogers, at Chicago, Ill.

Lieut. Noble James Wiley, 5th Inf., and Miss Hult Trapp, of Montgomery, Alabama, were married at Cuartel Melsic, in Manila, on Tuesday evening, March 17, 1903.

A despatch from Boston states that Miss Virginia Evans, daughter of Rear Admiral Evans, U.S.N., was to be married to Harold Ingalls Sewall, of Boston, Mass., in the English Cathedral at Tokio, Japan, on April 29.

The marriage of Miss Fanchon O'Connell, daughter of the Solicitor of the Treasury, and Mrs. M. D. O'Connell, to Lieut. Clarence M. Condon, Art. Corps, U.S.A., took place at the home of the bride's parents in Washington, D.C., April 29. The bride entered with her father, who gave her hand in marriage. The bridegroom was attended by Lieut. J. O. Steger, U.S.A. The bridal toilet was of white panne crepe with a rose point collar and incrustations of pearls. A tulle veil with orange blossoms and a bouquet of lilies of the valley completed the toilet. In lieu of the usual ushers, the four classmates of the bride at Vassar acted as ribbon bearers. They were the Misses Aesenth Borden, Mary Temple, Julia Farbox and Edith Merritt. Lieutenant Condon will take his bride to Fort Hunt, Va., where he is stationed.

Miss Florence Milligan, daughter of Capt. Robert W. Milligan, U.S.N., was married to Mr. Tench Tilghman, of Norfolk, at Christ Church, Portsmouth, Va., on April 29. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Carl E. Grammer, the rector. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Mollie Milligan. The groom's best man was Mr. Walter Reed, of Roanoke, and the ushers were Naval Constr. Robert Stocker, U.S.N.; Paym. T. H. Hicks, U.S.N.; Mr. Washington Reed and Messrs. Edward Higgins, Richard Taylor, George Hobson, Frank E. Wilcox and J. Iredell Jenkins. Immediately after the ceremony the wedding guests, to the number of 200 returned to the navy yard, where breakfast was served at the residence of Captain Milligan.

Miss Lois Wood Brown, youngest daughter of Mr. Charles Augustus Brown, of New York, and Lieut. Curtis Gantt Rorebeck, U.S.A., were married in the Church of the Centurion, at Fort Monroe, Va., April 29. Miss Lucy Brown was maid of honor and Lieut. James Totten, U.S.A., was best man. The ushers were Lieuts. Robert F. McMillan, Edward Hill and Francis N. Cooke, U.S.A. A reception followed in the large administration building of the fort, after which Lieutenant and Mrs. Rorebeck

left for Fort Dupont, Del., where the lieutenant is stationed.

J. L. Farwell, late of the 29th U.S.V., and Miss Cecilia S. Whiteman, of Carrollton, Mo., were married in Manila, P.I., Jan. 27, 1903.

## A PATHETIC FUNERAL AT ARLINGTON.

Within five years Major Palmer G. Wood, 12th Inf., U.S.A., has been called upon to mourn the death of four children, two of them young Army officers, who gave their lives during the war with Spain, in Cuba and the Philippines. The third, a daughter, wife of Gen. P. D. Vroom, U.S.A., and now their youngest, has been taken and sleeps in Arlington. Our New England correspondent has already referred to the untimely death of Daphne Wood in Boston, where she was pursuing her musical studies with a view to teaching in the Philippines. She was young, beautiful, witty, intensely patriotic, and the pride of the regiment in which her father has served so many years. Her death was sudden and a great shock to all who knew her. Especially pathetic was her funeral recently and burial in Arlington. She was accorded all the honors conferred upon an Army officer, and given a soldier's burial. The casket was placed upon a caisson draped with the American flag and covered with Easter lilies. The procession was led by the band from Fort Myer playing the "Dead March in Saul." Then came the firing squad, the caisson with six officers as pall bearers and eight young soldiers as body bearers. They represented the Artillery and Cavalry branch of the Service. Chaplain Pierce in his white Episcopal robes walked in front of the caisson, the parents and friends following. After the services three volleys were fired, then taps were sounded. Major and Mrs. Wood are at the Jackson Sanitarium at Danville, N.Y., where the Major takes a needed treatment for his arm, fractured last fall at Fort Douglas, where he was thrown from his horse.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Mr. A. Q. Hyde, who died recently at Marshall, Mich., in his eighty-sixth year, was the father of Mrs. George LeRoy Brown, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Brown, 14th U.S. Inf.

Mrs. Jennie Drury, widow of the late Capt. Thomas Drury, of the 2d U.S. Infantry, died at San Francisco, Cal., April 15.

Frances Louise McCoy, daughter of Capt. Frank R. McCoy, 3d Inf., who died April 19, at the age of fifteen years, after a brief illness of typhoid fever, was the youngest of three daughters. Her death occurred at Milwaukee, Wis., where Captain McCoy is at present stationed as recruiting officer. She was born at Fort Shaw, Mont., the greater part of her life, however, being spent at Fort Snelling, Minn., where the 3d Infantry was stationed for so many years. "She was an exceptionally bright and beautiful girl," a correspondent writes, "a picture of perfect health and of a cheerful and happy disposition. Her high sense of honor, her loyalty, her fairness, endeared her, with her many other lovable traits, to her school friends and to all who knew her. She was a student at the Milwaukee Downer College. The funeral services, at her late residence, were attended in a body by her school friends and teachers and the members of the Rho Alpha Chi Sorority, of which she was a member, each sending beautiful floral tributes of their love and sorrow. Many were the incidents told to her grief-stricken loved ones by her friends, of some little kind or thoughtful act of hers, testifying to her sweet and lovable character. She taught a class in the Episcopal Mission and her little ones dearly loved her. Six of her most intimate friends acted as pall-bearers. Captain McCoy, accompanied by Mrs. McCoy, will take their daughter's body to Augusta, Ga., early in May for burial, Augusta being his home."

Mrs. Lillian Mary Richman, wife of Comdr. Clayton S. Richman, U.S.N., died in New York city, April 22.

Comdr. Julien S. Ogden, U.S.N., died in the University Club, Philadelphia, Pa., April 27. A hemorrhage, resulting from an organic ailment contracted in the Philippines, was the cause of death. Commander Ogden had been in Philadelphia since 1901, having been on duty at Neafie and Levy's shipyard. He entered the Navy Oct. 10, 1866, as an acting third assistant engineer at the Naval Academy, being appointed from New York, and saw service in almost all the naval stations. In 1893 he became chief engineer, and in 1899 commander. For nearly two years prior to his coming to Philadelphia he was stationed in the Philippines, being ordered home in April, 1901, on account of sickness.

Horace E. Mullan, for many years a commander in the United States Navy, who was dismissed from the Navy, July 6, 1883, died from grip on April 24, at Annapolis, Md., where he was visiting his brother, Comdr. Dennis Mullan, U.S.N., retired, and his sister. He was sixty-six years of age, and entered the Navy as an acting midshipman, Sept. 25, 1857.

Irving Murray Scott, who for many years was vice-president and general manager of the Union Iron Works, died at his home, in San Francisco, Cal., April 28. He had been in poor health from kidney trouble for some time. He was the builder of the battleship Oregon and others for the United States Navy, and was widely known as an authority on the construction of war vessels. He was prominent in California in manufacturing, in politics, and in educational work. He was born of Quaker parentage at Herborn Mills, Baltimore County, Md., in 1837, and was educated at the Milton (Ind.) Academy and the Baltimore Mechanics' Institute. After being employed in factories in Baltimore and other cities and becoming an expert draughtsman and engineer, he went to California. He designed the machinery for working the famous Comstock mines, and invented many machines. He was president for several terms of the Mechanics' Institute and of the Art Association of San Francisco, Regent of the University of California, and a trustee of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University.

Mrs. Anne Louise Thompson, wife of Post Commissary Sergt. Karl J. Thompson, died April 21, at San Diego, Cal.

Mrs. Katharine Cochran, wife of Col. Melville A. Cochran, U.S.A., retired, died at St. Augustine, Fla., April 26. Mrs. Cochran is survived by her husband and four children. Lieut. Percy M. Cochran, 7th Inf., Anna Cochran, wife of Capt. W. C. Bennett, 16th Inf., Melville A. Cochran, Jr., and Katharine M. Cochran.

Mrs. William Bedford Royall died at Washington, D.C., April 20 at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Jeffrey Parsons, 1818 N street. Mrs. Royall

was the wife of the late Brevet Gen. William Bedford Royall, U.S.A., who was a noted Indian fighter and a distinguished officer of the Civil War. She was the daughter of Major Richard Lewis Howell, who served with distinction in the war of 1812, and Rebecca Augusta Stockton, and a grand-daughter of Governor Richard Howell of New Jersey, who served during the war of the Revolution. Her brother, Capt. Franklin Davenport Howell, of Philadelphia, and her sister, Mrs. John Witherspoon Williams, of Baltimore, survive her. She leaves one daughter, Mrs. Arthur Jeffrey Parsons, of Washington. Mrs. Royall was one of a large family and her many endearing traits of character made her the center of family life. The funeral services were held at St. Margaret's Church. The Rev. Richard Lewis Howell, Mrs. Royall's nephew, conducted the services, assisted by the Rev. Phillip L. Rhinelander. The honorary pall bearers were the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. John Witherspoon Williams, Col. John E. Summers, Gen. Andrew S. Burt, Gen. George A. Forsyth, Colonel Daingerfield Parker, Mr. Putnam, Librarian of Congress, and Dr. Thomas Lee. The interment was at Arlington.

The finding in the Potomac river, April 17, of the body of a man with one leg, which was recognized as that of Captain Thomas William Lord, U.S.A., retired, settles whatever possible doubt there may have been as to the cause of his disappearance in December, 1902. Many who knew him in his happier days will drop a tear of regret over the grave of poor Lord. He was a gallant soldier whose missing limb bore testimony to the service he had rendered to his country in actions of the Civil War, which secured for him the brevets of 1st lieutenant, captain and major for gallant and meritorious service. After the war he served as 2d lieutenant and regimental adjutant of the 40th Infantry, and 1st lieutenant and regimental Q.M. of the 20th. Misfortune overtook him in the death of his family and his spirit was broken. We recall, as we think of him, the stories he used to tell of his experiences with his artificial leg. On one occasion, when he was on duty near an Indian reservation, a chief named Ouray, who was accustomed to drop in to drink his whiskey and smoke his tobacco, was boasting of the superior fortitude and endurance of the Indian. "Let us test that, Ouray," replied Lord. "I will run a knife through my leg if you will agree to do the same thing after me." The challenge was accepted and Lord, with many groans and grimaces, stuck a knife clear through his wooden leg, carefully guiding the blade through the open work. This was too much for the Indian, who gathered his blanket about him and without a word stalked away. Another case was of a man passing Lord in the street and noticing that he halted in his gait, diagnosed the case as one of corns and started out to cure them, when he discovered how the matter stood and exclaimed: "Well, gentlemen, I am a poor man, but it is on me: what will you take?"

With the dismissal by the United States District Court at San Juan, P.R., of the charges of smuggling preferred against Capt. Joseph T. Crabbs, U.S.A., and Surg. Charles H. T. Lowndes and P.A. Paym. William A. Merritt both of the Navy, that unfortunate affair may, for the time-being at least, be regarded as a closed incident. There is a good deal of mystery surrounding the origin and purpose of the indictment and threatened prosecution of the officers involved in this affair, but there is reason to believe that the whole controversy was instigated by jealousy and social rivalry on the part of certain non-official civilian residents of San Juan. However that may be, the fact remains that the accused officers of the Army and Navy have come out of the trouble unscathed, and their deliverance will receive the commendation of all supporters of right and justice. The affair has evidently excited a considerable degree of unkindly feeling among the natives of Porto Rico, but it is entirely unreasonable, the fact being that the United States Government did no more than insist that officers of the Army and Navy should enjoy certain privileges which are freely extended to civilian citizens.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., President of the National Highway Commission, was the principal speaker at the National and International Good Roads Convention in St. Louis on April 28, and in the course of a capital address, said: "I know of no one element of civilization in our country that has been more neglected and yet is susceptible of bestowing a greater blessing on people than improvements of our lines of communication and avenues of internal commerce. Our Government has expended \$500,000,000 for the improvement of our harbors and waterways, and now the attention of the public is being called to our postal roads and avenues of communication that are most useful and important to all our people. If such expenditures of the national treasure have been made in the past for the development of railroads and waterways, is it not now a most appropriate time that the improvement of our roads should receive national attention and governmental aid? Any road that can be made useful for industrial and peaceful pursuits can be utilized for military purposes. We are not an empire or a military despotism, and, therefore, are not devising means for purely military purposes."

Speaking of several paragraphs recently published in these columns noting the multiplicity of duties devolving upon Army officers in certain cases, an officer writes: "The pressure of business that falls upon the adjutant of a large command nowadays is decidedly burdensome. In addition we are preparing for our departure to the Philippines, and conducting a regular military academy under G.O. 102, A.G.O., 1902, with a regular school staff with twenty-five student officers, and are trying to get through target practice at the same time, not to mention an inspection of the post by the Department inspector and the fact that we are examining about all officers in this department for promotion as well as candidates for the military academy."

Under the provisions of the Personnel law the retirement of four rear admirals within the next few months will result in the promotion to the next higher rank of no less than eight captains; this condition arising from the fact that these captains are "additional" to the regular list, on account of advancement for services during the war with Spain. Capt. Charles D. Sigbee and Capt. Colby M. Chester will be promoted in August on the retirement of Rear Admiral Remy, and Capt. Chas. J. Barclay in September. Captains Lamberton, Chadwick, McCalla and Whiting receive promotion in October, and Capt. Charles O'Neil in December.



## PERSONALS.

Lieut. C. J. Nelson, 17th U.S. Inf., is spending a leave at 207 Lanvale street, Baltimore, Md.

A son was born to the wife of Naval Constructor D. C. Nutting, U.S.N., at Brooklyn, N. Y., April 27.

Lieut. Col. James T. Kerr, Asst. Adj. Gen., and Mrs. Kerr are pleasantly located at 1828 H street, N.W., Washington.

Gen. Thomas T. Knox, U.S.A., and Mrs. Knox will soon leave Washington, D.C., and will make New York City their future home.

Mrs. Almy, widow of Major William E. Almy, U.S.A., has returned to her home in Philadelphia, after a visit to Mrs. J. J. Almy, in Washington, D.C.

At the meeting of the Nebraska Commandery, M.O.L. U.S., to be held in Omaha, Neb., May 6, Lieut. William B. Cowin, 3d U.S. Cav., will be elected a companion.

P.A. Paym. Franklin P. Sackett, U.S.N., with Mrs. Sackett, is at the Grafton for a short time. Paymaster Sackett is on duty at the Charlestown, Mass., Navy Yard.

At a meeting of the Wisconsin Commandery, M.O.L. U.S., the paper of the evening will be by Companion Charles A. Curtis, Captain U.S.A. Subject: "A Cavalry Veteran."

Lieut. Col. George F. Elliott, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Elliott have taken quarters at the Farragut, Washington, Colonel Elliott having been assigned to duty at the Ordnance Factory.

Mrs. Christian, wife of Capt. J. B. Christian, 9th Cavalry, instructor at the Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., is on a short visit to her parents, Major and Mrs. F. W. Sibley, 2021 Hillyer place, Washington.

Mrs. Story, wife of Col. J. P. Story, U.S.A., entertained at a beautiful tea, given at the Country Club, near Washington, D.C., on Saturday afternoon, April 25. Those assisting Mrs. Story were Mrs. Juan Attwell, Mrs. Peres and Mrs. J. P. Story, jr.

Mr. James Biddle, of Detroit, and his daughter, Miss Louisa Biddle, are visiting friends in Washington, D.C. Miss Susan D. Biddle, the sister of Major John Biddle, U.S.A., entertained her cousin, Miss Louisa Biddle, at a small luncheon on Tuesday, April 28.

Reports from the Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., show good results from the study of Spanish in the school for enlisted men at that post. The Secretary of War has, therefore, authorized the Quartermaster General to purchase Spanish grammars for the instruction of enlisted men at posts where qualified instructors are available and the post commander desires it.

Rear Admiral Crowninshield, U.S.N., and Mrs. Crowninshield were among the saloon passengers on the steamship Commonwealth of the Dominion Line of the International Mercantile Marine Company, which arrived in Boston late Tuesday evening, April 28. Admiral Crowninshield has recently been relieved of the command of the Mediterranean Squadron, and while waiting for his retirement will visit his home at Bar Harbor, Me.

The Supreme Judicial Court of Maine has granted Mrs. Ritchie McGrann an absolute divorce from Lieut. William Hugh McGrann, U.S.N. The decree is dated April 16, 1903. Mrs. McGrann is a daughter of Major Louis V. Caziare, U.S.A. Lieutenant McGrann recently returned from a cruise on the Asiatic Station, his last sea service having been on board the Isla de Luzon, now out of commission and laid up in ordinary at the Pensacola Navy Yard.

Col. Thomas W. Symons, C.E., U.S.A., has been paid a glowing tribute by the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Supervisors of Buffalo, in sets of resolutions expressing their deep and abiding appreciation of the great conspicuous services rendered by Colonel Symons as well as their profound regret that his official duties compel his departure from Buffalo. The resolutions also refer to the great governmental works of constructing the new breakwater and generally improving the harbor of Buffalo, which Colonel Symons had charge of.

When on a cruise, the New York Tribune says, Capt. Charles D. Sigbee, U.S.N., always takes a bicycle with him, and has had the pleasure of wheeling in nearly all the civilized countries of the world. When the ill-fated Maine was sunk in the harbor of Havana in 1898, Captain Sigbee, who commanded the vessel then, had on board a bicycle, which went to the bottom with the ship. A few weeks later divers working in the sunken vessel came across this wheel, which they brought to the surface, and later it was exhibited as not the least interesting of the Maine's relics. Captain Sigbee is still an enthusiast.

Capt. James F. Winman, the oldest officer and treasurer of the Old Guard of New York and ex-park commissioner and ex-president of the Cotton Exchange, at a recent banquet received a handsome token of esteem from his comrades in the shape of a beautiful silver loving cup. The presentation was made by General Cutting, in behalf of the members of the Old Guard. Captain Winman filled the big cup full of champagne, and personally handed it to each guest to drink from it and wish him good luck and best wishes. Among those present were Major General Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A.; Col. H. H. C. Dunwoody, U.S.A.; Brig. General Louis Fitzgerald, Nelson H. Henry, A. C. Barnes, John G. Eddy, Bird W. Spencer, R. A. Donnelly; Colonels W. F. Morris, Geo. R. Dyer, J. M. Jarvis; Major David Wilson, Captain Louis Wendel, of the National Guard.

One of the most elegant entertainments at Fort Leavenworth was the cotillion given by Capt. and Mrs. Elmore F. Taggart, 6th Inf., on April 14, for their guests, Miss Berry, of Newport, Ky., and Miss Yost, of San Francisco. Capt. and Mrs. Taggart were assisted in receiving by Col. and Mrs. C. W. Miner, Miss Berry and Miss Yost, from nine until nine thirty when a program of sixteen numbers was danced. The guests then repaired to the dining room where a sumptuous repast was served, from the Baltimorean Hotel, Kansas City, after which fifty couples formed for the german, which was led by Miss Berry and Lieutenant Brees, 13th Cav. The favors were distributed by Mesdames Ryther, Poore and Brown, they were very pretty and attractive, nearly all coming from Japan and China. The costumes of the ladies were quite elaborate, and the hall presented a most brilliant appearance, being beautifully decorated with flags, palms and Japanese lights, the principal color being red; the stage was one mass of tropical plants. A refreshing punch was served during the evening. The entire 6th Infantry were present, beside many others from the post and city. The guests from the city were Colonel and Miss Freeman and guest, Miss Judson, of St. Paul, Minn.; Miss McGonigle, Mr. Hopkins, Dr. and Mrs. Van Tuyl, Miss Yeates, the Misses Isabel and Edna Brewster and Miss Fenlon.

Major W. A. Thurston, U.S.A., is at Huntsville, Ala.

A son was born to the wife of Passed Asst. Surg. Richmond C. Holcomb, U.S.N., at Newport, R. I., April 25.

Gen. William P. Craighill, U.S.A., has returned to his home in Charleston, W. Va., where he will pass this summer.

Mr. John Biddle, son of Col. James Biddle, U.S.A., has sailed with his wife for Paris, France, where they will pass this summer.

There will be a concert and tea in Washington at Raucher's on Tuesday afternoon, May 5, for the benefit of the Army Relief Society.

Paym. and Mrs. C. M. Ray, of the Navy, have returned to Washington after a full cruise abroad, and are now at 1200 Eighteenth street.

Col. Charles Morton, 7th U.S. Cav., under recent orders transferring him from the 8th Cavalry, goes to Chickamauga Park, Ga., for duty.

Capt. and Mrs. John M. Morgan, Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick Neilson, 12th Cav., U.S.A., sail May 1 for the Philippines. A pleasant voyage and safe return is sincerely wished by their numerous friends.

The friends of Capt. Paul Roemer, U.S.A., retired, will be glad to learn that he is well and is enjoying life in Darmstadt, Germany, where he lives with his two sisters at No. 15 Stein street. He does not forget his old comrades of the Army.

Capt. Harry Knox, U.S.N., has been designated for the command of the Brooklyn when that vessel is commissioned for sea service. It was originally the intention of the Navy Department to assign Capt. Richardson Clover, U.S.N., to this duty.

President Roosevelt has been invited by Governor Bates to deliver an oration, at Boston, Mass., June 25, on the dedication of the statue to Major Gen. Joseph Hooker. The dedication will be the occasion of an elaborate military pageant, including United States Army and Navy forces.

Major General Corbin, U.S.A., while inspecting the World's Fair grounds at St. Louis, Mo., on April 25, was bitten in the leg by a common yellow dog. The General went to the Emergency Hospital, where Dr. Moore cauterized the wound, which, it is said, will not prove serious.

H. J. Elson, who was an ensign in the United States Navy and resigned last September, and who was formerly assistant treasurer of Walter A. Zelnicker Supply Company in St. Louis, has been elected treasurer, Louis Alsberg having resigned on account of ill health. H. J. Elson is a brother of Ed. Elson, vice-president of this company and also manager of the New Orleans office.

As predicted would be the case in a recent issue, former Captain G. L. Detchemendy, who was recently examined by a board of officers for the purpose of ascertaining if he was mentally responsible at the time he resigned his commission in the Army, has been placed upon the retired list of the Army with the rank of captain. This action was taken under the provisions of a special act of Congress.

Among the passengers sailing by the Celtic on Wednesday was Miss Lenora Dally, the daughter of Secretary Dally of the M. Hartley Company of New York. Miss Dally goes abroad to remain until September in company with Mrs. Florence Mulford Hunt, the contralto of the West End Collegiate Church, and will spend most of their time in England, London and Paris. Miss Dally has crossed the ocean several times with her father, and is therefore an old friend of Father Neptune.

Col. Charles K. Darling, commanding Massachusetts 6th Infantry, has returned from a three months' stay in the West Indies, where, in Porto Rico, he renewed many pleasant acquaintances made during the war with Spain. When he served as major of the 6th Infantry commanded by Col. Edmund Rice, U.S.A. He succeeded in command of this regiment shortly after its return. At the time, Colonel Darling brought to America a Porto Rican lad, Pedro Morales, whom he is educating at the Cushing Academy. The boy has shown marked adaptability and proficiency.

There is quite a shift of officers at the Boston Yard owing to the voluntary retirement of Pay Dir. George E. Hendee, U.S.N., retired, Pay Inspr. W. W. Barry, U.S.N., retired, general storekeeper, is to be relieved by Pay Inspr. J. A. Ring, now on duty at the Norfolk Yard, and will go to Portsmouth after assisting Admiral Hendee in the closing of his accounts. At Portsmouth he relieves Pay Dir. Theodore S. Thompson, who goes to Boston as purchasing pay officer, in July. Admiral Hendee, although on the retired list, remained in Service at the request of the Navy Department, his position being one of importance. He retires with honor after forty-two years of continued service.

First Lieut. DeWitt C. Lyles, 12th Inf., who has been in attendance at the General Service and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., since Sept. 1, 1902, has been ordered to Washington Barracks for surgical treatment. Lieutenant Lyles has been ill for about a month at Fort Leavenworth, and an operation has become necessary, which though serious is not necessarily dangerous. Lieutenant Lyles' standing at Christmas in the class at Leavenworth was three, and he is looked upon as one of the highest officers in attendance at the school. It is the wish of his many friends that he may be speedily restored to health in order that he may finish his course at the school.

An unusually enjoyable outing was arranged at Bal-last Point, Cal., near San Diego, April 15, for some 175 Army and Navy people and others. The invitation cards read as follows: "Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Vodge, Major and Mrs. Kneeder, invite you to gather wild flowers at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., Wednesday, April 15, 1903." The repast was replete with good things the cakes, all prepared by the two ladies, Mrs. Vodge and Mrs. Kneeder, could not be surpassed, and the polite way the soldiers waited on the hungry guests showed fine training. Both Colonel and Mrs. Vodge did their share and saw nothing was lacking. Among the Army men, who also assisted, the genial Lieutenant McBride, Lieutenant Lull, Lieut. J. B. Gilmer, Lieutenant Ferris, and James Vodge (nephew of Colonel Vodge), did their duty nobly. During the repast and at intermediate times good music was supplied by a well practiced orchestra. To add to the charming scenery the U.S. training ship Alert, commanded by the affable Comdr. W. W. Kimball, U.S.N., steamed up to a position opposite the fort and anchored there during the function. Prominent among those who seemed to enjoy the novel outing to its fullest were Lieut. R. O. Crisp, R.C.S., and his charming wife. Mrs. Crisp leaves shortly for a trip to Japan with a party of four.

A daughter was born to the wife of P.A. Surg. A. G. Grunwell, U.S.N., at the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., April 26.

Commodore J. H. Gillis and Mrs. Ursula Z. Canfield, of Fredonia, N.Y., were united in marriage at Man Galle, Fla., on March 17.

Col. Winston Churchill, formerly of the Navy, has resigned from the staff of Governor Batchelder, of New Hampshire. Professional work is given as the reason.

Ralph Earl Sampson, son of the late Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, U.S.N., has successfully passed his mental examination for admission to the Naval Academy.

Capt. J. McA. Webster, U.S.A., is at the Island House, Mackinac Island, Mich., after a most delightful winter in Washington. Miss Webster, will remain for a few weeks visiting Miss Davis, daughter of Gen. Geo. B. Davis, Judge Advocate General of the Army.

The baseball team of Fort Schuyler played a fine game on Friday, April 24, against the Borden's Condensed Milk Club, the home team having but five innings with a total score of 26 runs, while the Condensed Milk Club had seven innings with a total score of but four runs.

Among the recent appointments into the Pay Corps of the Navy is the son of the late Paym. George A. Deering, U.S.N. The young man bears his father's name, enters the Navy under the name of one of the most genial of men, and will find hosts of friends more than willing to extend to "the son of his father" a welcome most hearty in its friendliness. Asst. Paym. George A. Deering will be sent to a receiving ship for instruction before going to sea.

Gen. Baden-Powell, of the British army, visited the Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., April 25, and met Major General Young, U.S.A. Colonel Mills and staff accompanied the visitor through the buildings and explained the routine of the Academy. The cadets gave an exhibition ride in the riding hall, and the third class was put through the athletic exercises. The entire battalion passed in review on the plains before the visitors. General Baden-Powell was enthusiastic over the drilling of the cadets.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Harold H. Haas, U.S.N., according to a despatch from Staunton, Va., attempted suicide at a hotel at that place on April 28 by shooting. The ball entered the right temple and lodged in the left, near the surface, destroying both eyes. He was conscious when found and asked for a revolver to complete his effort. He had left several letters to friends, also a request to notify T. N. Haas, a brother and a lawyer of Harrisburg, Pa., that he was dead. His reason was: "Am in trouble; want to die." His condition is said to be very critical. Surgeon Haas was appointed to the Navy from Virginia, Dec. 28, 1897.

Mrs. Hase, wife of Lieut. W. F. Hase, A.C., met with a very bad accident at Fort Schuyler last Saturday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Hase were out for a drive in the afternoon and upon returning home Lieutenant Hase got out of the carriage to assist his wife to alight, when the horse became frightened and ran away. The carriage struck a pyramid of shot used for ornamental purposes, overturning the carriage and throwing Mrs. Hase out. The horse was also thrown to the ground and badly injured. Fortunately, Dr. Daywalt was within a few yards of Mrs. Hase when the accident occurred, and to his immediate attention is due, no doubt, the fact that Mrs. Hase is now out of danger and is on the road to rapid recovery.

Secretary Root has recently had his attention called to the activity of Oberlin M. Carter, now in the penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, who, it is said, has been acting as attorney in the preparation of cases and petitions of habeas corpus of prisoners who claim they have been illegally confined in the Leavenworth prison. The claim is made that the prisoners were sentenced to be confined in Billbid, Manila, or Alcatraz, Cal., which are military prisons, and that being transferred to Federal prison not under military control violates the sentences. Cases of this character are already pending in the Circuit Court of Appeals, and the War Department thinks it would be well to have them decided before any more habeas corpus proceedings of a like character are brought. A letter will be written to the Attorney General suggesting that the warden of the prison cause Carter to desist from his legal activities.

The Thirty-seventh National Encampment, G.A.R., is to be held in San Francisco, beginning August 17. The people of California and of the whole Pacific coast fully appreciate the importance of the event, and are preparing to give the veterans a great welcome and reception. The State, county and municipal officers have joined with the General Committee of management and with the citizens to make the coming encampment a success. From every county and section of the State the choicest products will be brought to San Francisco, and be placed on exhibition. Carloads of fruit, fruit-bearing trees, the giants of the California forests, and other wonders will be on exhibition throughout the city for the benefit of those who cannot visit every section of the State. The gardens of adjacent counties will furnish the material for a grand floral display. Quarts and hydraulic mining will be demonstrated in miniature mines, and oil wells are to be bored in the city, in sight of the visitors. The veterans will march through the streets of San Francisco beneath a canopy of flowers and myriads of electric lights. For the illumination and the decoration the Legislature has appropriated \$25,000 and the citizens expect to raise three times as much by voluntary contribution.

Gen. and Mrs. L. H. Rucker gave a farewell party to the officers and ladies at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., on April 24, in the post hall. The decorations were unusually pretty, the 8th Company regimental flags adding color and sentiment to the occasion. An elaborate supper was served during the intermissions of dancing. Music was furnished by the 8th Cavalry band. A pleasing incident, just before supper, was the sounding of "attention" by the trumpeters, when a circle of the guests formed directly in front of the regimental standards. Major Schenck in a brief impressive address presented to General Rucker, on behalf of the officers of the headquarters, and the 2d Squadron of the 8th Cavalry, a beautiful silver loving cup. General Rucker made a hearty response. Those present included Major and Mrs. and Miss Edwards, Col. and Mrs. Kress, Mrs. Morrison, Major and Mrs. Schenck, Capt. and Mrs. Hammond, Capt. and Mrs. Evans, Captain Benson, Capt. and Mrs. O'Shea, Miss Holcombe, Captain Hughes, Captain Cauley, Lieut. Col. A. L. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Sickles, Lieut. and Mrs. La Trobe, Lieut. and Mrs. Naylor, Miss Stearns, Lieut. and Mrs. Martin, Miss Buck, Miss Hunter, Dr. Williamson, Dr. McAndrew, Lieutenant Arnold, Dr. Tichenor, Dr. Stancliff, Lieutenants Sterrett, Mohan, Doris, Keller, Watson, Morrell, Jurich, Mr. Kress.



Gen. Greenleaf A. Goodale, retired, is settled at Wakefield, Mass.

Gen. A. J. Perry, U.S.A., has left Georgia for Washington, D.C., where he will reside at 2003 I street.

United States Minister Squiers, at Havana, has entertained the officers of the U.S. training ship Hartford, together with many Cuban officials and several Spaniards.

Lieut. Samuel V. McClure, U.S.A., retired, has been admitted to practice at the California bar, and has an office at room 20, 401 California street, San Francisco.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. J. C. Johnson, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Strong, Mass., April 27.

Gen. Greenleaf A. Goodale, U.S.A., retired, is settled at Wakefield, Massachusetts.

Capt. C. S. Hatch, U.S.M.C., after mature consideration and after receiving several letters from brother officers advising him not to take the step, has withdrawn his application, which was approved by the Major General Commandant, for appointment in the Quartermasters' Department.

First Lieut. F. S. Van Boskerck, jr., R.C.S., accompanied by Mrs. F. S. Van Boskerck, jr., and their little daughter, Constance, have arrived at Port Townsend, Washington, where the former has been ordered to join the U.S. steamer Grant as executive officer.

Rear Admiral Harrie Webster, U.S.N., retired, is making a short visit to Washington from Richmond, where he has been stationed for the last three years. Admiral and Mrs. Webster will make Richmond their permanent home.

Mrs. Williams, wife of Major John Williams, U.S.A., has gone to California to visit her husband. Their daughter will go to Europe in the summer, and will accompany friends. She will be in Paris the most of the time.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Steinway, of New York City, gave a dinner at which Miss Anita Gibson, daughter of Rear Admiral Gibson, U.S.N., and her fiancé, Richard Butler Glenzer, who are to be married on June 3, were the guests of honor.

Dr. John Alexander Clark, U.S.A., has left Washington, D.C., for his post in the Philippines. The engagement of Dr. Clark and Miss Nina Scott, daughter of the late Col. Robert Scott, U.S.A., and Mrs. Scott, was recently announced.

Capt. John McA. Webster, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Webster have gone to their summer home at Mackinac Island, Mich. Miss Webster will remain in Washington a short time as a guest of Miss Davis, daughter of the Judge Advocate General of the Army.

Second Lieut. Henry M. Dougherty, Art. Corps, U.S.A., has resigned his commissions as an officer of the Army. It will probably be accepted. Lieutenant Dougherty was one of the two officers who brought suit against the Secretary of War "to restore him to his rightful lineal rank."

The members of the New York Yacht Club were much disappointed because temporary indisposition prevented Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, from appearing on Thursday evening, April 30 to deliver his lecture on "Coaling Stations." It is a subject which the Admiral thoroughly understands and the club hope to hear from him later on.

Mrs. Mary Rawson Wolfe, widow of the late 1st Lieut. William V. Wolfe, 2d Inf., and mother of Capt. Orrin R. Wolfe, 22d Inf., died at her home, 920 Fourth avenue, Louisville, Ky., on April 29, after a long illness. She was the sister of Mrs. George S. Hoyt, widow of the late George S. Hoyt, captain and quartermaster, U.S. Army. Her son, Capt. Wolfe, was with her at the time of her death, on a seven days' leave from his station, Fort Reno, Oklahoma, having been telegraphed for.

Ralph Earle Sampson, of this city, son of the late Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, has passed the mental examination for entrance as a midshipman at the Naval Academy. He will now be called to Annapolis to undergo the physical examination. A year ago young Sampson was designated by President Roosevelt for examination for entering the Academy, but failed. He pluckily set to work to prepare for a second trial, and being again designated by the President, took the mental examination last week.

In accordance with a formal resolution passed by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, Admiral Dewey has been asked to sit for a portrait which will be painted by "an artist of competent ability and experience." When the resolution was put upon its passage in each house the members rose in their places "as a distinguished mark of homage to a commander eminent alike for his ability, his bravery, his devotion to duty, and who has made one of the brightest pages in the naval history of the world."

President Roosevelt, in the course of an address at Cinnabar, Mon., on April 24, paid a high tribute to Major John Pitcher, 6th U.S. Cavalry, who was his escort during his recent tour of Yellowstone Park. As Superintendent of the Park, Major Pitcher has not only constructed a great deal of excellent road and other improvements in that wonderful region, but has gained the confidence and co-operation of the resident population to a degree that affords the amplest assurance of the safety of the property.

Having received the impression that it was the intention of Secretary Root to visit Lima, Peru, the post of the G.A.R., which has maintained its existence in that South American city since 1890 has voted to give him a banquet in the name of the United States citizens in Lima and to defray the expense of his visit to the city. They will also invite him to become an associate member and propose to make him their honorary president, an office now held by Hon. Irving V. Dudley, U.S. Minister to Peru, who will resign in his favor.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS, APRIL 30, H.Q.A.

Leave for two months and twenty days is granted Capt. William R. E. Smedberg, jr., 14th Cav.

Capt. Charles B. Hardin, 18th Inf., is detailed professor of military science and tactics at Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. William H. Raymond, Art. Corps.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Harry E. Mitchell, Art. Corps.

Contract Surg. Bruce Foulkes, from duty in the Philippines to San Francisco.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Raymond H. Fenner, Art. Corps, is extended one month.

First Lieut. John V. Green, A.C., to Fort Bayard, New Mexico, for treatment.

First Lieut. Willis P. Coleman, 9th Inf., to join his company at Madison Barracks.

First Lieut. Charles S. Wallace, Signal Corps, relieved duty Civil Government, Philippine Islands, Oct. 1, and proceeded to San Francisco.

Capt. Milton P. Davis, 1st Cav., to Fort Leavenworth.

Major Augustine P. Blocksom, 2d Cav., to join his regiment at Fort Myer.

## THE ARMY

### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Major E. J. McClernand, U.S. Cav., A.A.G., will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and report to Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A., for temporary duty with the United States troops to be assembled in that city to participate in the dedicatory exercises of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. (April 22, D.M.)

First Lieut. Van Leer Wills, 12th Inf., aide-de-camp to Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A., will take station at Chicago, Ill., to which place Major General Bates has changed station. (April 21, D.M.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about May 5, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. George M. Brooke, A.C., Fort Riley, Kas. (April 21, D.M.)

Major Henry L. Ripley, 8th Cav., having reported, is assigned to station at Fort Sill, Okla. (April 21, D.M.)

Major William C. Butler and Major Daniel H. Brush, 25th Inf., Fort Niobrara, Neb., are appointed special inspecting officers for the organized militia of Iowa. (April 20, D.M.)

Major Charles G. Starr, 25th Inf., Fort Reno, O.T., is appointed special inspecting officer for the organized militia of the Territory of Oklahoma. Major Starr will proceed to Guthrie, O.T., for conference with the Adjutant General of that Territory. (April 20, D.M.)

Major William A. Shunk, 8th Cav. Jefferson Barracks, Mo., is appointed special inspecting officer for the organized militia of Missouri. Major Shunk will proceed to Jefferson City, Mo., for conference with the Adjutant General of that State. (April 20, D.M.)

Major James Lockett, 4th Cav., Fort Riley, Kas., is appointed special inspecting officer for the militia of the State of Kansas. Major Lockett will proceed to Topeka, Kas., for conference with the Adjutant General of that State. (April 20, D.M.)

Lieut. Col. Henry Wygant, 6th Inf., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is appointed special inspecting officer for the militia of Arkansas. He will proceed to Little Rock, Ark., for conference with the Adjutant General. (April 20, D.M.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about May 7, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. William E. Roberts, 2d Inf., Fort Crook, Neb. (April 24, D.M.)

A board of survey to consist of Major Thomas Cruise, Q.M. Dept.; Capt. Jeremiah Z. Dare, Q.M. Dept.; 2d Lieut. Emory J. Pike, 2d Cav., is appointed to meet at the War Department May 1, 1903, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the damaged condition of certain household goods belonging to Major John C. Graham, 6th Cav., which arrived from Cuba when the 7th Cavalry was brought to the United States. This property is now stored with the American Security and Trust Company, No. 1140 Fifteenth street, Washington, D.C. (April 29, H.Q.A.)

Major Beecher B. Ray, paymaster, will proceed to New York city, N.Y., for duty. (April 29, H.Q.A.)

#### G.O. 63, APRIL 23, H.Q.A.

This order, relating to master electricians, will be found on page 874.

#### CIRCULAR 20, APRIL 20, H.Q.A.A.G.O.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Officers of the Army who may be ordered to or granted permission to enter the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment will, prior to their departure for the hospital, communicate with the commanding officer for the purpose of ascertaining whether there are any vacant rooms in the hospital which may be assigned to them, and will so arrange as to arrive at the hospital at a time when accommodations can be provided for them.

II. Announces that the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., is a depository of public moneys.

#### CIRCULAR 22, APRIL 20, H.Q.A.A.G.O.

Gives a list of military publications for the use of the militia, with prices, which may be obtained at the War Department, and also a list of military text books in use by examining boards in the Army, and the price, as well as the names of the publishers from which they can be obtained.

#### G.O. 64, APRIL 28, H.Q.A.A.G.O.

Amends paragraphs 100 (amended by G.O. No. 144, Nov. 7, 1901, and G.O. No. 28, March 12, 1903), 123 (amended by G.O. No. 82, July 19, 1902), 261 (amended by G.O. No. 119, Nov. 21, 1902), 384, 722, 984 (amended by G.O. No. 28, March 12, 1903), 1394 (amended by G.O. No. 130, Oct. 3, 1901), 1704, 1708, 1711, 1712, 1725, 1730, 1732, and 1733 of the Regulations.

#### G.O. 62, APRIL 28, H.Q.A.A.G.O.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, the Regulations for the Army of the United States, edition 1901; the Manual for the Medical Department, edition 1902; the Drill Regulations, and Outlines of First Aid for the Hospital Corps, edition 1902, are amended so that the words "sergeant first class" are substituted for the words "hospital steward," "sergeant" for the words "acting hospital steward," and "lance corporal" for the words "lance acting hospital steward," wherever they occur.

II. III and IV. Amend paragraphs 1591, 1594, 1597, and 1609 of the Army Regulations, relating to the appointment of sergeants of the first class, and privates of the Hospital Corps.

V. Amends Par. 48, Manual of the Medical Department, 1902, relating to instruction of Hospital Corps.

VI. By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraphs 78 and 87, General Orders, No. 132, Dec. 31, 1902, from this office, relating to enlisted men of the Hospital Corps, are amended to read as follows:

Enlisted men of the Hospital Corps.—Sergeants first class a caduceus of white metal, inclosed in a wreath of gilt metal. For sergeants, corporals, lance corporals, privates first class, and privates a caduceus of gilt metal, without the wreath.

Sergeants first class of the Hospital Corps.—Three bars and an arc of one bar, of maroon cloth, inclosing a caduceus 1 1/4 inches high embrodered in maroon silk; the bars, arc, and caduceus to have a narrow white border.

Sergeants of the Hospital Corps.—The same as for sergeants first class, omitting the arc.

Corporals of the Hospital Corps.—The same as for sergeants, omitting one bar.

Lance corporals of the Hospital Corps.—A chevron of one bar of maroon cloth with white border, in addition to and placed just above the caduceus for a private first class.

Private first class of the Hospital Corps.—A device consisting of a caduceus 1 1/4 inches high embrodered in maroon silk and having a white border, to be worn on both sleeves of all coats midway between the elbow and the shoulder.

#### G.O. 66, APRIL 30, H.Q.A.A.G.O.

I. The following is substituted for paragraph 3, page 1, General Orders, No. 21, Feb. 26, 1903, from this office, relating to officers' schools at posts:

2. The officers from whom systematic recitations are required and who shall take the complete course are captains of Artillery of less than ten (10) years' service as commissioned officers and all 1st and 2d Lieutenants of Artillery, with the exceptions hereinafter noted.

Exceptions.—Graduates of the United States Military Academy shall be excused from recitations in military law, international law, and field engineering; but they will be required at the close of the term to qualify in

those subjects, as well as in those in which they have made systematic recitations.

Graduates of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe shall be excused from recitations and examinations in subjects X to XXV, both inclusive, given in the tables on pages 7 and 8 of this order.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following instructions with reference to the use of ammunition for the 6-pounder and 15-pounder drill cartridges is published for the information of all concerned:

The service rifle caliber .30 ammunition must not be used in the 6-pounder and 15-pounder drill cartridges, its primer not being adapted for the blow of the firing pins of these pieces. A special caliber .30 cartridge has been adopted for this purpose and requisition will be made for "Artillery drill cartridges, caliber .30," for use with these guns.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:  
HENRY P. MCCAIN, A.A.G.

#### CIRCULAR 21, APRIL 27, H.Q.A.A.G.O.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

When boards of survey hold common carriers or persons not in the military service of the United States responsible for the loss of or damage to public property or stores, the chief of that branch of the staff to which the stores or property pertain in the territorial department in which the loss or damage occurred, will at once take steps to make collection from the parties so held; if the loss occurred during transit through the Quartermaster's Department, if there were deficiencies in the original packages when purchased and delivered, the collection will be made through the purchasing officer. A report of the action taken will be sent to the proper chief of bureau in the War Department showing how and when the money collected has been accounted for; if it can not be recovered, that fact, together with the reasons therefor, will be stated in the report.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, commanding officers of troops leaving for the Philippines in submitting the field returns required in paragraph 883, Army Regulations, will include in the column of remarks a statement showing the number of men who have been through the course laid down in the Firing Regulations, the number of men who have never fired on the range, and the number who have not had instruction in firing.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:  
W. P. HALL, A.A.G.

#### WAR DEPARTMENT, APRIL 16, 1903.

To all Recruiting Officers:

Notwithstanding the instructions published in Par. 2, General Orders, No. 127, Dec. 16, 1902, from this office, there are still numerous enlistments made of young men who prove to be under twenty-one years of age, though claiming to be older, leading to applications to the War Department from parents and friends for their discharge on the ground of minority.

It is therefore desired that every possible precaution be taken to avoid the improper enlistment of persons under the age of twenty-one years. To this end, young men who meet other requirements and claim to be fully twenty-one years of age, or even a few years over that age should not only be carefully interrogated and their antecedents be carefully investigated, but the written consent of the parents to the enlistment will also be obtained if the recruit appears to be under twenty-one years of age. In case such a recruit fails to obtain this consent he will be required to furnish his own sworn statement in writing regarding his age, supported by the sworn statement of two other persons, and these must be satisfactory to the recruiting officer; otherwise, the applicant will be rejected.

When the written consent of parents or the sworn statements indicated are furnished and accepted in such cases they will be attached to the enlistment papers.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G., Major General, U.S.A.

#### G.O. 61, APRIL 27, H.Q.A.A.G.O.

Publishes the regulations for the tests for a national trophy and medals and other prizes (for marksmanship) to be provided and contested for annually. An advance copy of this order was given in the Army and Navy Journal of April 25, page 838.

#### G.C.M.O. 50, MARCH 10, NAVY DEPT.

Publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. at the naval torpedo station, Newport, R.I., Feb. 26, 1903, of which Comdr. Edwin K. Moore, U.S.N., was president, and Capt. Rufus H. Lane, U.S. Marine Corps, judge advocate, for the trial of Lieut. Chester Wells, U.S.N., for the loss through alleged negligence of the tug Leyden, which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of March 14, page 690.

#### G.O. 4, APRIL 15, CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Directs officers of the Corps of Engineers to use special care in the preparation of their individual service reports required by Par. 889, A.R.

#### G.O. 5, APRIL 21, CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Directs the regular annual reports of all officers of the Corps of Engineers to be forwarded in time to be received at the office of the Chief of Engineers as soon after the 1st of July next as practicable, and not later than July 20. Detailed instructions are also given concerning the making out of the reports.

#### CHANGE OF STATION.

#### G.O. 14, APRIL 20, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Company I, 13th Infantry, will proceed from Fort McDowell, Angel Island, Cal., to Fort Lisicum, Alaska, and there take station, to relieve the 2d Company, Coast Art., which, upon arrival in San Francisco will encamp temporarily at the Presidio preparatory to taking station at Fort Baker, Cal. Company I, 13th Infantry, will leave San Francisco in time to arrive at Seattle not later than May 4, with a view to going to Fort Lawton pending departure of the steamer sailing from Seattle for Valdez on or about May 7.

#### G.O. 15, APRIL 21, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Troops K and L, 9th Cavalry, will march from the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., on April 25, to the Yosemite National Park and establish a camp within its limits in the vicinity of Wawona, Cal. for the purpose of protecting the park from injury and depredations. Major Joseph Garrard and 1st Lieut. E. H. Rubottom, 9th Cav., will join the command at Raymond, Cal.

First Lieut. Herbert G. Shaw, asst. surg., Alcatraz Island, will accompany Troops K and L, 9th Cavalry, to Yosemite.

As soon after May 15 as practicable, Troops I and M, 9th Cavalry, Capt. Charles Young commanding, will march from the Presidio of San Francisco to the Sequoia National Park and establish a camp within its limits for the purpose of protecting the park and the General Grant National Park from injury and depredations.

Contract Surg. James T. Arwine will accompany Troops I and M, 9th Cavalry, to the Sequoia National Park, Cal.

#### G.O. 16, APRIL 15, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

First Lieut. Henry B. Farrar, A.C., having reported at these headquarters in compliance with telegraphic orders of April 15, is announced on temporary duty as acting aide-de-camp to the undersigned.

FRANK D. BALDWIN, Brig. Gen., Commanding.

#### G.O. 19, MARCH 11, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Announces that the telegraph school for the instruction of enlisted men serving in the Department of Luzon will be discontinued on April 15, 1903.

#### G.O. 20, MARCH 19, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Upon his request, Col. Charles F. Humphrey, A.Q.M.G., will, upon March 30, be relieved of his duties as chief Q.M., Division of the Philippines, by Major Medad C. Martin, Q.M.



## G.O. 21, MARCH 21, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Capt. Winthrop S. Wood, Q.M., is relieved as depot Q.M., to date March 31, 1903. Major James B. Aleshire, Q.M., U.S.A., is designated as depot Q.M., Manila, to take effect March 31. The following officers of the Quartermaster's Department are designated as assistants to the depot Q.M.: Capt. John Baxter, division of land transport; Capt. Frank A. Grant, division of water transport; Capt. Bertram T. Clayton, property division. Capt. Ira L. Fredendall and Frederick W. Cole, Q.M., will continue in their present duties under direction of the depot Q.M.

## G.O. 11, MARCH 23, DEPT. OF LUZON.

The following change of station of troops in this department is ordered: Company H, 30th Infantry, now at Puerta Galera, Mindoro, will proceed to station at Santa Mesa Barracks, Manila. Contract Surg. Charles W. Johnson, now at Puerta Galera, will accompany Company H to Santa Mesa Barracks. Upon the departure of Company H, from Puerta Galera, that place will be abandoned as a military station.

## G.O. 21, FEB. 23, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

To enable him to accompany Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin to the United States, 1st Lieut. H. A. Drum, 25th U.S. Inf., A.D.C., is relieved from duty as acting assistant adjutant general and inspector of small arms practice of this department. 1st Lieut. Garrison McCaskey, 25th Inf., A.D.C., is appointed inspector of small arms practice of this department.

## G.O. 22, MARCH 14, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

The following changes of stations of troops in this department are ordered: 1st Co., No. 37, Philippine Scouts, from Carigara, Leyte, to Camp Downes, Ormoc, Leyte. Co. No. 46, Philippine Scouts, from Camp Downes, Ormoc, Leyte, to Camp Jossman, Island of Guimaras.

## G.O. 23, MARCH 15, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

Co. G, 29th U.S. Inf., will change station from Cebu, Cebu, to Camp Jossman, Island of Guimaras.

## G.O. 10, APRIL 18, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

The following troops from posts in this department are designated to proceed on the 27th instant to St. Louis, Mo., to participate in the ceremonies incident to the dedication of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in that city April 30, May 1st and 2d, 1903:

Fort Crook, Neb.—Headquarters, band, 2d and 3d Battalions, 2d Infantry.  
Fort Leavenworth, Kan.—1st Battalion of Engineers, 6th Infantry, 16th and 28th Battalions, Field Artillery.  
Fort Riley, Kan.—Band, 4th Cavalry, 9th Band, Artillery Corps, Troops I and L, 8th Cavalry, 6th and 7th Battalions, Field Artillery.

Commanding officers will give careful study and supervision to entraining and detraining their respective commands, with a view to making this instruction as profitable as possible.

The uniform for parade will be blue undress, with forage cap.

Officers and men, with the exception of the Cavalry other than the band, 4th Cavalry, will be quartered in buildings on the exposition grounds, and tents and other shelter tents will not be taken. The Cavalry, in camp, will be furnished the necessary canvas by Capt. William C. R. Colquhoun, Q.M., U.S.A., to be named chief quartermaster for the troops assembled at St. Louis.

## G.O. 11, APRIL 25, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Major Daniel M. Taylor, O.D., is announced as Ordnance Officer of the department.

## GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Lewis S. Morey, 2nd Cav., aide-de-camp, will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., for duty in connection with the opening of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. (April 22, D.T.)

## INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Col. Ernest A. Garlington, inspector general, from duty in the Department of California, and will proceed to Governors Island, New York, for duty as inspector general, Department of the East. (April 24, H.Q.A.)

Major George H. G. Gale, U.S. Cav., inspector general, from duty on recruiting service, to take effect May 15, 1903, and will then proceed to Manila, and report in person not later than Aug. 1, 1903, to the commanding general for duty, to relieve Major Hobart K. Bailey, U.S. Inf., inspector general. (April 27, H.Q.A.)

## QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. John L. Clem is, in addition to his duties as chief Q.M. of the department, detailed temporarily as Q.M. at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and will assume those duties on May 1, 1903, relieving Capt. W. H. Bertsch, 4th Inf. (April 22, D.T.)

Capt. Francis M. Schreiner, Q.M., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced. (April 25, H.Q.A.)

Capt. William C. R. Colquhoun, Q.M., in addition to his present duties, will temporarily assume charge of the general depot of the Q. M. Dept. at St. Louis, Mo., during the absence on leave of Lieut. Col. Joshua W. Jacobs, deputy Q.M. general. (April 27, H.Q.A.)

## SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Samuel B. Bootes, commissary, is, in addition to his duties as chief commissary of the department, detailed temporarily as commissary at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, on May 1, 1903, relieving Capt. George B. Duncan, 4th Inf. (April 22, D.T.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Subsistence Department are ordered: Capt. Hamilton S. Hawkins, U.S. Cav., commissary, from duty in the office of the Commissary General, to Denver, Colo., for duty as an assistant to the chief commissary of that department, to relieve Capt. Frank A. Cook, commissary, who will proceed to Omaha, Neb., for duty. Capt. Douglas Settle, U.S. Inf., commissary, is relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands, to take effect June 25, 1903, and will then proceed to San Francisco for instructions. So much of Par. 7, S.O. 53, March 11, 1903, H.Q.A., as directs Capt. Harry E. Wilkins, commissary, to report to Col. Charles A. Woodruff, assistant commissary general, for duty as an assistant in his office, is amended so as to direct Captain Wilkins upon his arrival at San Francisco to proceed to Washington, D.C., and report in person to the Commissary General of the Army for duty as an assistant in his office. (April 27, H.Q.A.)

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Contract Dental Surg. Alden Carpenter, having reported is assigned to duty as Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (April 17, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about May 5, 1903, with permission to apply for on extension of one month is granted Contract Surg. George J. Fanning, Whipple Barracks, Ariz. (April 22, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Nelson Gopen, asst. surg., will report to the C. O., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty and to accompany the 1st Squadron, 12th Cavalry, to the Philippine Islands. (April 22, D.T.)

1st Lieut. George H. Scott, asst. surg., will proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, for temporary duty and to accompany the 3d Squadron, 12th Cavalry, to the Philippine Islands. (April 20, D.T.)

1st Lieut. Clarence H. Connor, asst. surg., to Fort

Brown, Texas, for temporary duty and to accompany the 4th Infantry to the Philippine Islands. (April 20, D.T.)

Contract Surg. Charles F. Smith, from further duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Fort Leavenworth for duty. (April 25, H.Q.A.)

Sergt. Forest E. White, Hospital Corps, will be sent to Fort Thomas for examination for promotion to the grade of sergeant first class. (April 18, D.L.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Louis M. Maus, deputy surgeon general, is extended one month. (May 24, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about May 1, 1903, is granted Contract Surg. Charles F. Smith, Fort Sheridan, Ill. (April 18, D.L.)

First Lieut. Percy M. Ashburn, asst. surg., from further duty at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., to Fort Missoula, Mont., for duty. (April 23, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. Samuel J. Morris, asst. surg., having reported, is assigned to duty at Fort Grant, Ariz. (April 22, D. Colo.)

First Lieut. Harry S. Purnell, asst. surg., is assigned to duty at Fort Wingate, N.M. (April 22, D. Colo.)

Leave for two months is granted Contract Surg. F. N. C. Jerauld. (April 24, H.Q.A.)

Col. Joseph B. Garrard, chief surgeon, Dept. of the Missouri, will proceed to the following named posts in the order named, on business pertaining to the inspection of the Medical and Hospital departments at those posts: Fort Leavenworth, Fort Riley, Fort Reno, Fort Sill, Fort Logan H. Roots, Jefferson Barracks, Fort Crook, Fort Niobrara, Fort Robinson. (April 24, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, from about May 15, with permission to apply for an extension of about twelve days, is granted Lieut. Peter C. Field, asst. surg. (April 9, D.M.)

Leave for ten days is granted Major Euclid B. Frick, surgeon. (April 27, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. James Bourke, asst. surg., is detailed as member of the board of medical officers at Fort Sheridan, Ill., vice Major Francis J. Ives, surg., relieved. (April 23, D.L.)

The sick leave granted Contract Surg. James H. Hepburn is extended one month on surgeon's certificate. (April 23, H.Q.A.)

Leave of absence for two months without pay, to take effect upon the expiration of his present leave, is granted Contract Surg. Francis M. McCallum. (April 23, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Cosam J. Bartlett, asst. surg., will proceed to Seattle, Wash., and await the arrival of Co. I, 13th Inf., and accompany that organization en route to its station, Fort Liscomb, Alaska. (April 18, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. George F. Adair, to Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., for duty. (April 24, D.E.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about May 20, 1903, is granted Contract Surg. J. F. Slier. (April 25, D.E.)

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ordnance Sergt. Fred Geyer (appointed April 22, 1903, from sergeant, 14th Co., Coast Art.), now at Fort Screven, Ga., will proceed to Fort Winthrop, Mass., for duty. (April 25, H.Q.A.)

Ordnance Sergt. Thomas J. Shaw, from further duty at Fort Winthrop, Mass., to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty. (April 23, H.Q.A.)

## 3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Second Lieut. Sydney D. Malze, 3d Cav., to Fort Yates, N.D., for duty with Troop F, 3d Cav., as attached thereto, until further orders. (April 25, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. Robert E. Wood, 3d Cav., is detailed as recorder of the examining board at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., vice 1st Lieut. Reginald E. McNally, 3d Cav., relieved. (April 27, H.Q.A.)

## 6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. SMITH.

Major Benjamin H. Cheever, 6th Cav., will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Department of Dakota, for station and duty in that department pending the arrival therein of his regiment. (April 25, H.Q.A.)

## 9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Major George H. G. Gale, 9th Cav., is detailed to fill a vacancy in the Inspector General's Department. (April 27, H.Q.A.)

Par. 2, S.O. 78, April 3, 1903, H.Q.A., is amended so as to direct 1st Lieut. Robert Sterrett, 9th Cav., to proceed not later than May 7, 1903, to join his troop. (April 23, H.Q.A.)

## 10TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

Leave for six months, to take effect on or about May 1, 1903, is granted Veterinarian Samuel W. Service, 10th Cav. (April 23, H.Q.A.)

## 12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

Lieut. Col. George F. Chase, 12th Cav., is assigned to station at Fort Clark, Texas. (April 20, D.T.)

Leave to include May 25, 1903, is granted Lieut. Col. George F. Chase, 12th Cav. (April 27, H.Q.A.)

## 13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Troops E and H, 13th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D., will stand relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota on May 21, 1903, and on that date will proceed by rail dismounted from Sturgis, S.D., en route to San Francisco, Cal., in time to embark on the U.S. Army transport sailing on June 1, 1903, for Manila, P.I. (April 20, D.D.)

Major Thaddeus W. Jones, the 2d Squadron Staff and Troops F and G, 3th Cav., stationed at Fort Keogh, Mont., will stand relieved from duty in this department on May 21, 1903, and on that date will proceed by rail dismounted to San Francisco, Cal., in time to embark on the transport sailing on June 1, 1903, for Manila, P.I. (April 20, D.D.)

## 14TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. C. LEBOW.

Lieut. Col. Frederick K. Ward, 14th Cav., is transferred to the 1st Cavalry. (April 24, H.Q.A.)

Col. T. C. Lebow, 14th Cav., to join his proper station, Fort Grant, Ariz. (April 15, D. Colo.)

Leave for one month and twenty days, to take effect on or about May 20, 1903, is granted Chaplain John C. Granville, 14th Cav. (April 25, H.Q.A.)

## ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

First Lieut. Samuel D. McAllister, A.C., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed to meet at Jackson Barracks, La., May 1, 1903, for the examination of candidates for admission to the Military Academy, vice Capt. Willard D. Newbill, A.C., relieved. (April 24, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Samuel C. Cardwell, A.C., is extended ten days. (April 25, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Thomas Ridgway, Art. Corps, Fort Snelling, Minn., will proceed to Lake City, Minn., and examine the target range at that point used by the National Guard of Minnesota, with a view to ascertaining whether it is available and suitable for artillery practice by the field battery stationed at Fort Snelling, having strict regard for the safety of persons and animals in the vicinity of the range. (April 16, D.D.)

Capt. William M. Morrow, adjutant, 21st Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn., will proceed to Lake City, Minn., and examine the target range at that point used by the National Guard of Minnesota, with a view to ascertaining whether it is available for target practice with the service rifle by the troops stationed at Fort Snelling. (April 16, D.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. R. W. Collins, A.C., is extended eight days. (April 27, D.E.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Guy T. Cott, A.C., is extended twenty-three days. (April 25, D.E.)

Capt. J. C. W. Brooks, A.C., will proceed from Fort Barrancas, Fla., to Tallahassee, Fla., and return, for conference with the Adjutant General of Florida, on matters relating to an inspection of the National Guard to be made. (April 25, D.E.)

Leave for eight days, to take effect on or about May 4, 1903, is granted Capt. Albert G. Jenkins, A.C. (April 24, D.E.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about May 6, 1903, is granted Col. Samuel M. Miller, A.C. (April 25, D.E.)

## 1ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. DUGGAN.

Capt. Joseph F. Janda, 1st Inf., is assigned to station at Fort Egbert, Alaska, pending the arrival of his regiment at its destination in the United States. (April 14, D. Cal.)

## 3D INFANTRY.—COL. J. H. PAGE.

Leave for one month, to take effect about May 30, 1903, is granted Capt. Paul Giddings, 3d Inf., Fort Thomas, Ky. (April 20, D.L.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about May 4, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. Allen Smith, Jr., 3d Inf. (April 25, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Maury Nichols, 3d Inf., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed to meet at Fort Thomas, Ky., May 1, for the examination of candidates for admission to the Military Academy, vice Major William L. Buck, 3d Inf., relieved. (April 25, H.Q.A.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect May 1, 1903, is granted Capt. Frank B. McCoy, 3d Inf., recruiting officer. (April 24, H.Q.A.)

Leave for two days is granted Capt. Charles G. Dwyer, 3d Inf. (April 28, H.Q.A.)

## 4TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. CHANCE.

First Lieut. Watts C. Valentine, 4th Inf., will proceed from Camp Eagle Pass, Texas, to Fort Clark, Texas, for temporary duty. (April 22, D.T.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on April 30, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. Clyde B. Crusan, 4th Inf. (April 22, D.T.)

Leave until May 18, 1903, with permission to apply to the Adjutant General of the Army for any necessary extension, is granted Capt. Herbert O. Williams, 4th Inf. (April 20, D.T.)

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect April 13, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. Robert D. Goodwin, 4th Inf. (April 17, D.T.)

## 6TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. MINER.

Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. L. P. Schindel. (April 7, D.M.)

## 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. COOLIDGE.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about May 1, 1903, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Thomas M. Anderson, 7th Inf., Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio of San Francisco. (April 18, D. Cal.)

## 8TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. E. DOUGHERTY.

Capt. J. K. Miller, 8th Inf., Fort Wood, N.Y., will proceed to Trenton, N.J., May 4, 1903, to make an inspection of the National Guard of New Jersey. (April 23, D.E.)

## 9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. F. ROBE.

Capt. F. DeW. Ramsey, 9th Inf., aid. inspector of small arms practice of the department, will proceed to Sea Girt, N.J., and return, for conference with Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, inspector general of rifle practice, State of New Jersey, and for examination of the State range as to its suitability for a camping ground and range for U.S. troops for three months while conducting their annual small arms target practice. (April 20, D.E.)

## 10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

So much of Par. 4, S.O. 51, March 3, 1903, as directs Capt. Alexander E. Williams, 10th Inf., to join that regiment is revoked, and he will remain on duty with the 2d Infantry until further orders. (April 25, H.Q.A.)

## 17TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect June 1, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. James E. Bell, 17th Inf. (April 14, D. Cal.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about June 1, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. Staley A. Campbell, 17th Inf. (April 14, D. Cal.)

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect about May 24, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. H. P. Hobbs, 17th Inf. (April 14, D. Cal.)

## 20TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. MCCASKEY.

First Lieut. De Witt C. Lyles, 20th Inf., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., for surgical treatment. (April 24, H.Q.A.)

Major James S. Rogers, 20th Inf., to proceed from St. Louis, Mo., direct to Springfield, Ill., immediately upon the conclusion of the dedicatory exercises of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. (April 23, D.L.)

## 21ST INFANTRY.—COL. J. KLINE.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about April 27, 1903, is granted Capt. Charles R. Howland, 21st Inf. (April 25, H.Q.A.)

## 22D INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. THOMPSON.

Leave for twenty days is granted Lieut. Col. Philip Reade. (April 10, D. Mo.)

## 25TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. H. BOWMAN.

Lieut. Col. W. H. W. James is assigned to station at Fort Niobrara, Neb. (April 18, D. Mo.)

The leave granted Capt. G. W. Kirkman is extended twenty days. (April 9, D. Mo.)

## TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made: Electrician Sergt. Eugene B. McDonald, Fort Constitution, N.H., to Fort Morgan, Ala.; Electrician Sergt. Timothy Gallagher, Fort Morgan, Ala., to Fort Constitution, N.H. (April 22, H.Q.A.)

## RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men, upon their own application are placed upon the retired list: Sergt. 1st Class William Edwards, Hospital Corps, 1st Sergt. Lewis Brady, 92d Co., C.A.; Drum Major John Sullivan, 14th Cav.; Cook Thomas Burke, Co. G, 23d Inf. (April 24, H.Q.A.)

## BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Major Thaddeus W. Jones, 13th Cav.; Capt. Guy H. Preston, 13th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Philip Powers, 21st Inf., Q.M., will assemble at Fort Keogh, Mont., April 27, to examine into the qualifications of Squadron Sergt. Major Jarvis C. Whitman, 13th Cav., for the position of post Q.M. sergeant. (April 21, D.D.)

Boards of medical officers are appointed to meet at the following posts on May 4, 1903, for the examination of candidates for promotion to the grade of sergeant first class, Hospital Corps, viz.: At Columbus Barracks, Chicago, Ill., the board: Major Guy L. Edie, surgeon; 1st Lieut. James W. Van Dusen, asst. surg. At Fort Sheridan, Ill.—Detail for the board: Major Francis J. Ives, surg.; 1st Lieut. Charles E. Morrow, asst. surg. At Fort Thomas, Ky.—Detail for the board: Major William J. Wakeman, surg. At Fort Brady, Mich.—Detail for the board: 1st Lieut. Edward F. Giddings, asst. surg. (April 18, D.L.)

## MILITIA INSPECTIONS.

Capt. Thomas F. Dwyer, 21st Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn., will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., and confer with the Adjutant General of Minnesota, and will make an inspection of organizations located at the following named points, viz.: Minneapolis (Infantry), St. Paul (Infantry), Stillwater, Red Wing, Duluth, Brainerd, Crookston, Anoka, Princeton, Olivia. (April 18, D.D.)

Lieut. Col. Alfred Reynolds, 2d Inf., acting inspector general, will proceed to the following civil institutions of learning in the order named and make an inspection: University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S.D.; South Da-



kota Agricultural College, Brookings, S.D.; Montana College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Bozeman, Mont.; North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N.D.; University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N.D. (April 21, D.D.)

First Lieut. Frederick G. Turner, 6th Cav., will proceed to and inspect the organized militia of South Dakota at the following named points in South Dakota, viz.: Custer, Deadwood, Whitehead, Rapid City. (April 17, D.D.)

Officers are assigned as follows to inspect the organized militia of the States lying within the limits of this department: Michigan—Major William T. Wood, 20th Inf. Wisconsin—Capt. John F. Morrison, 20th Inf. Illinois—Lieut. Col. John B. Rodman and Major James S. Rogers, 20th Inf. Indiana—Capt. Benjamin Alvord, 20th Inf. Ohio—Major Arthur Williams and Capt. John W. Barker, 3d Inf. Kentucky—Major William L. Buck, 3d Inf. Tennessee—Capt. Fielder M. M. Beall, 3d Inf. (April 20, D. Lakes.)

Lieut. Col. Cornelius Gardner, 21st Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn., will proceed to Watertown, S.D., and confer with the Adjutant General, State of South Dakota, and make an inspection of organizations located at the following named points: Volga, Howard, Flandreau, Mitchell, Kimball, Armour, Yankton, Canton, Sioux Falls, Centerville. (April 18, D.D.)

Capt. Herman Hall, commissary, 21st Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn., will proceed to Watertown, S.D., and confer with the Adjutant General, State of South Dakota, and make an inspection of the organizations located at the following named points, viz.: Gary, Watertown, Clark, Redfield, Millbank, Britton, Eureka, Aberdeen, Huron, Miller, Pierce. (April 18, D.D.)

Lieut. Col. Alfred Reynolds, 2d Inf., acting inspector general, Dept. of Dakota, will confer with the Adjutant General, State of Minnesota, at the State Capitol, relative to the inspection of the organized militia of that State, and will make an inspection of the organizations located at the following named points, viz.: Northfield, Faribault, Owatonna, Austin, Pipestone, Mankato, New Ulm, Zumbrota, Rochester, Winona, St. Paul (Artillery and Engineers), Minneapolis (Artillery). (April 18, D.D.)

The following named officers are designated to inspect the militia in the States and Territories in the Department of Colorado as follows:

For Colorado: Lieut. Col. W. B. Wheeler, 10th Inf., Fort Logan, will inspect the Infantry organizations at Denver, Colorado Springs, Cripple Creek, Canon City and Pueblo, and the battery at Denver, also the Signal and Hospital Corps detachments at Denver, and the Hospital Corps detachment at Colorado Springs. Capt. A. S. Brookes, 29th Inf., Fort Logan, will inspect the organizations at Central City, Boulder, Greeley, Brighton, and Fort Morgan. Capt. S. P. Adams, 14th Cav., Fort Logan, will inspect the two troops of cavalry at Denver, and the troops at Meeker.

For New Mexico: Capt. Kirby Walker, 14th Cav., Fort Wingate, will inspect the organizations at Santa Fe, Las Vegas, Albuquerque, Socorro, Silver City and Las Cruces, and the arms of the Military Institute at Roswell.

For Utah: Capt. S. D. Sturgis, Art. Corps, Fort Douglas, will inspect the organizations, including the Hospital Corps and Signal Corps detachments at Salt Lake City and Bountiful. Capt. J. B. Harbison, 12th Inf., Fort Douglas, will inspect the organizations at Provo, Manti and Nephi.

For Wyoming: Capt. C. W. Foster, Art. Corps, Fort D. A. Russell, will inspect the organizations at Cheyenne and Douglas. Capt. Thomas G. Carson, 10th Cav., Fort Washakie, Wyo., at Lander. Capt. James S. Parker, 10th Cav., Fort Mackenzie, will inspect the companies at Sheridan, Newcastle and Buffalo, and the battery at Basin.

For Arizona: Capt. William P. Smedberg, Jr., 14th Cav., Fort Grant, will inspect the organizations at Tucson and Thatcher. Capt. A. B. Crosby, 14th Cav., Fort Huachuca, will inspect the organizations at Nogales. Capt. Alvan G. Read, 12th Inf., Whipple Barracks, will inspect the organizations at Flagstaff, Phoenix Mesa, Tempe, and Yuma. (April 19, D. Colo.)

Major F. H. French, 16th Inf., Fort McPherson, Ga., will inspect the National Guard of Georgia. (April 24, D.E.)

Major Edward Chynoweth, 26th Inf., will inspect the militia of Oregon at the following places in the order named, viz.: Portland, Woodburn, Salem, Albany, Eugene, Roseburg, Grant's Pass, Ashland, thence back to Albany, thence to Lebanon, Oregon City, The Dalles, La Grande and Baker City. (April 20, D. Col.)

Major George K. McGunagle, 11th Inf., will inspect the militia of the State of Washington at the following places in the order named, viz.: Vancouver, Olympia, Tacoma, Seattle, Everett, Whitcomb, North Yakima, Suckane, Colfax and Waukegan. (April 20, D. Col.)

Major Otto L. Hein, 3d Cav., will inspect the organized militia of Idaho at the following places in the order named, viz.: Nampa, Payette, Rathdrum, Wardner, Lewiston, Blackfoot, Idaho Falls, St. Anthony and Boise. (April 20, D. Cal.)

Major William R. Hamilton, A.C., Fort Terry, N.Y., will proceed to Hartford, Conn., about May 5, 1903, to make an inspection of the National Guard. (April 24, D.E.)

Major W. B. Homer, A.C., Fort Mott, N.J., will proceed to Wilmington, Del., May 11, 1903, to make an inspection of the National Guard of the State. (April 24, D.E.)

The inspections of the National Guard of New York will be made as follows. Lieut. Col. Walter Howe, A.C., to New York city in time to commence his inspection of the 7th Regiment on May 4, 1903, and then proceed with the inspections as indicated in the itinerary which will be furnished him with this order. Major R. F. Ames, 16th Inf., Fort Slocum, will assist Lieutenant Colonel Howe in these inspections. Capt. Hamilton Rowan, A.C., Fort Hamilton, N.Y., will proceed to Brooklyn in time to commence his inspection of the 13th Regiment, Heavy Artillery, on May 4, 1903, and then proceed with other inspections. Major R. C. J. Irvine, 9th Inf., Madison Barracks, N.Y., will proceed to Utica in time to commence his inspection of the 28th and 44th Separate Companies on May 4, 1903, and then proceed with the other inspections. Capt. John M. Sigworth, 9th Inf., Madison Barracks, N.Y., to Jamestown in time to commence his inspection of the 13th Separate Company, on May 4, 1903, and will then proceed with the other inspections. Capt. Peter C. Harris, 9th Inf., Fort Niagara, N.Y., will proceed to Malone in time to commence his inspection of the 13th Separate Company on May 4, 1903, and then with other inspections. (April 24, D.E.)

#### ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

The following organizations will proceed on April 27, from their respective posts, to St. Louis, Mo., to participate in the dedicatory ceremonies of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in that city April 30 and May 1 and 2, 1903, at the conclusion of which they will return to their stations: Fort Sheridan, Ill.—Headquarters, Band and Cos. A, B, C, D and K, 20th Inf. Columbus Barracks, O.—Cos. E, G and H, 3d Inf., and Cos. E, F, H, 20th Inf. Fort Thomas, Ky.—Headquarters, Band and Cos. A, B, C, D and I, 3d Inf. On arrival at St. Louis, the five companies of the 3d Infantry from Fort Thomas and the three from Columbus Barracks will be organized into two battalions of four companies each. The companies of the 20th Infantry from Fort Sheridan and Columbus Barracks will be similarly organized. (April 22, D.L.)

#### EXAMINING BOARDS.

Capt. Lucien G. Berry, A.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Sheridan, Ill., vice Capt. Samuel E. Allen, A.C., relieved. (April 27, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Wilmet E. Ellis, A.C., is relieved as a member of the board of officers appointed to meet at Fort McHenry, Md., May 1, for the examination of candidates for admission to the Military Academy. (April 28, H.Q.A.)

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 66, March 20, 1903, H.Q.A., as

relates to 3d Lieut. Howard L. Landers, A.C., is revoked, and he will report in person to Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Woodbury, 7th Inf., president of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco, for examination for promotion. (April 28, H.Q.A.)

Capt. William F. Flynn and 3d Lieut. Frank Keller, 8th Cav., are detailed as members of the board of officers appointed to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 1, 1903, for the examination of candidates for admission to the Military Academy, vice Major Frank A. Edwards and Capt. Harry C. Benson, 4th Cav., relieved. (April 28, H.Q.A.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Woodbury, 7th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Henry S. Kilbourne, deputy surgeon general; Major Albert Todd, A.C.; Capt. John V. White, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Henry S. Greenleaf, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. John L. Hughes, A.C., recorder. (April 28, H.Q.A.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. J. W. Duncan, 13th Inf.; Capt. U. G. McAlexander, adjutant, 13th Inf.; Capt. J. R. Lindsay, Q.M., 13th Inf., is appointed to examine the officers of Infantry at the conclusion of the present term of the officers' schools at Alcatraz Island, Fort Mason and Benicia Barracks, Cal. (April 21, D. Cal.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. John M. K. Davis, A.C.; Capt. Eugene F. Ladd, Q.M.; 1st Lieut. Clyde S. Ford, asst. surg., is appointed to meet at Fort G. Wright, Fishers Island, N.Y., to investigate upon the question of a good water supply for Fort H. G. Wright. (April 29, D.E.)

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

The following is the amendment to Par. 113 of the Army Regulations, which was briefly noted last week in G.O. 99, H.Q.A.: 113. A soldier of the post non-commissioned staff may be re-enlisted, provided he shall have conducted himself properly and performed his duties in a satisfactory manner. If, however, his commanding officer should not deem the re-enlistment to be for the best interest of the Service he will communicate his reasons to the Adjutant General of the Army in time to receive the decision of the War Department before the soldier's discharge. If serving at an ungarrisoned post application for re-enlistment will be made by the soldier to the Adjutant General of the Army through department headquarters. The re-enlistment paper will immediately be forwarded direct to the Adjutant General of the Army, except in the case of soldiers stationed at ungarrisoned posts, in which case it will be forwarded through department headquarters. Soldiers of the post non-commissioned staff will be furnished with a warrant signed by the Secretary or Assistant Secretary of War. The warrant will remain in force so long as the soldier is continually in the Service, i.e., if he re-enlists the day following that of his discharge. Every such re-enlistment will be noted on the back of the warrant by the officer who re-enlists the soldier, as follows: Re-enlisted (date); warrant continued.

Hospital-Steward Louis Hildebrandt, U.S.N., is relieved from further duty at the Military Hospital in San Juan, and will report at once to the Commandant, U.S. Naval Station, San Juan, P.R. (April 4, D.P.R.)

G.O. 9, Dept. of Missouri, directs that all commissaries in this department will issue the components of the travel ration now on hand, or that may be received by them in the future, whenever such issue is necessary in order that hard-bread will not be on hand in the subsistence department for a longer time than six months; corned beef nine months and canned baked beans nine months. These issues will be made to organizations only under Par. 1390, A.R. Under existing orders commissaries are required to have on hand five days' travel rations. Hereafter, the components of the travel ration herein named will be called for on monthly requisitions. Quarterly requisitions will, however, give the data for period covered as for all of the articles.

Circular 5, April 13, Dept. of Texas, publishes precautions adopted upon the recommendation of Col. Peter J. A. Cleary, assistant surgeon general, U.S.A., against the conveyance of diseases by flies and mosquitoes, and precautions as to garbage, open sewers, stable refuse, etc.

#### ARMY STATIONS.

We omit our table of Stations of the Army this week, and whatever changes have occurred since it was published April 25 appear in orders above.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

##### Division of the Philippines.

Chaplain Edmund P. Easterbrook, A.C., will remain on duty at Passay Barracks, and Chaplain Patrick P. Carey, A.C., will report for duty at Cuartel de Espana, Manila, P.I. (March 3, D.P.)

Capt. John Baxter, Jr., Q.M., from duty as chief Q.M., 3d Brigade, Batangas, to Manila, for duty as quartermaster in charge of land transportation, relieving Capt. Archibald W. Totten, Q.M., therefrom. (March 4, D.P.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Benedict Landau, will proceed by the first available transportation to Tuguegaran, Cagayan, for duty. (March 4, D.P.)

Post Commissary Sergt. John M. Sauser, to the depot commissary, Manila, for duty. (March 4, D.P.)

Capt. Frederick W. Cole, Q.M., to duty as assistant to the depot quartermaster, Manila. (March 4, D.P.)

Capt. Bertram T. Clayton, Q.M., is assigned to the Army transport service with a view to assignment to duty as Q.M. of the transport Liscom. (March 4, D.P.)

Second Lieut. Herbert G. Millar, A.C., will report to the C.O., Post of Manila, for temporary duty. (March 4, D.P.)

First Lieut. Evan H. Humphrey, 7th Cav., having reported, will proceed to Ilagan, Province of Isabela, Luzon, to take station. (March 4, D.P.)

Capt. Dana W. Kilburn, 26th Inf., from treatment in the First Reserve Hospital, Manila, to his proper station. (March 5, D.P.)

Contract Surg. James I. Mabee, to Manila, for examination for appointment as assistant surgeon. (March 5, D.P.)

Capt. Noble H. Creager, Q.M., to the Army transport service, for duty as Q.M. of the Army transport Ingalls. (March 6, D.P.)

The sick leave granted Capt. James A. Hutton, 27th Inf., is extended one month. (March 6, D.P.)

Capt. Harry R. Lee, 11th Inf., from sick in the First Reserve Hospital, to join his proper station. (March 7, D.P.)

##### Department of Luzon.

Capt. DeRosey C. Cabell, 1st Cav., from sick in First Reserve Hospital, to Balayan, Batangas, and assume command of his troop. (Feb. 24, D.L.)

Second Lieut. Robert L. Weeks, 30th Inf., will proceed to Puerta Galera, Mindoro, for duty. (Feb. 26, D.L.)

Capt. Henry A. Weber, asst. surg., will proceed to Nueva Caceres, South Camarines, for duty. (Feb. 26, D.L.)

Major Edward Davis, U.S. Art., will proceed to Angeles, Pampanga, for duty as adjutant general of 2d Brigade. (Feb. 27, D.L.)

First Lieut. Julien E. Gaujot, 11th Cav., to San Fernando, Union, for duty with his troop. H. (Feb. 27, D.L.)

First Lieut. Irvine W. Patton, asst. surg., will proceed to Santo Tomas, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. Edward N. Bowen, who will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Manila, for duty. (Feb. 27, D.L.)

Contract Surg. John F. Leeper will proceed to Calococan, Rizal, relieving Contract Surg. Clemens W. McMillan, who will return to his proper station, Camp Stotsenburgh, Pampanga. Contract Surg. J. R. Mount will proceed to San Mateo, Rizal, for duty. (March 2, D.P.)

The following changes in stations and duties of medical officers, in this Department, are ordered: Capt. Leigh A. Fuller, to duty as surgeon at Cuartel de Espana,

relieving Contract Surg. Edgar W. Miller, ordered to the United States; 1st Lieut. Robert E. Noble, to duty as assistant surgeon at Passay Barracks, Manila; 1st Lieut. George H. Crabtree, to temporary duty as surgeon, at Fort Santiago, Manila, in addition to his duties as surgeon at Cuartel Meisic, Manila. (March 3, D.L.)

The following changes in station and duties of officers of the Medical Department in this department, are ordered: Major Daniel M. Appel, to duty at Camp Stotsenburgh, Pampanga, and as attending surgeon at Headquarters, 2d Brigade, at Angeles, Pampanga; Major Charles E. Woodruff, surg., to duty at Batangas, Batangas, and as attending surgeon at Headquarters 3d Brigade. (March 5, D.L.)

Company L, 5th Infantry, will take station at Cuartel de Infanteria, Manila, relieving 5th Company, C.A. (March 5, D.L.)

#### FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., April 29, 1903.

Mrs. Pence, mother of Capt. William P. Pence, A.C., has returned to her home after a visit of two months to her son. Mrs. Edwin Landon was joined by her husband on his return from the tests at Pensacola on Friday, and they left on Saturday for their new station in Washington. Miss Altchier, of New York, is the guest of Mrs. John Thomas Geary. Lieut. Fred H. Gallup, A.C., who received last week an order detailing him for duty as an instructor at West Point, is receiving congratulations on all sides.

Lieut. Robert F. McMillan entertained informally at his new quarters on Tuesday evening, complimentary to Miss Haughey. On Monday evening the Fort Monroe Card Club were entertained by Mrs. Edward Allen at the Chamberlin.

On Tuesday afternoon, after the final examination in the course in explosives, the bachelor student officers and the married men of the class played the third of the series of baseball games, and this one was the best and most exciting of the series. It took twelve innings to play the game; both sides stubbornly contested every point, and the married men finally won by the splendid hit made by Lieutenant Embick, which brought in the winning run in the twelfth inning, making the score 14 to 13 in favor of the Benedicts. The series now stands two to one in favor of the married men. Lieutenants Geary, Embick, Goodfellow and Carr played the star games, and made many hair-raising plays. The bachelors thought they had the game won in the sixth and seventh innings; Lieutenant Ordway relieved Lieutenant Geary for these innings, and the bachelors pounded his curves all over the field, but the Benedicts did some fine hitting and returned the compliment by sending Lieutenant Goodfellow's swift curves in every direction, and winning the game when it seemed hopelessly lost.

Miss Hatch, of Jackson, Michigan, is visiting her brother, Capt. Henry J. Hatch. The young son of Capt. Erasmus M. Weaver, who is a student at the Virginia Military Institute, is here to take the examination as an alternate for West Point.

One of the prettiest post-Lenten weddings that ever occurred at this post was that of Miss Eda Totten and Lieut. William F. Ennis, A.C., on Saturday afternoon, at half-past two, at the residence of Capt. Ira A. Haynes. The house was prettily decorated with white flowers and greens and showed great taste. The wedding ceremony was witnessed by the immediate family only, the bride being given away by her father, Prof. C. A. L. Totten. After the wedding ceremony the entire garrison and a large number of friends attended the reception, and all were delighted to have an opportunity of wishing the young couple every happiness. The bride table was exquisite, the bride's colors, white and green, were carried out in the decorations in snow-balls and greens. The cake, like the English wedding cakes, was a delicious fruit cake, which the bride cut with her husband's saber. Lieutenant Gallup cut the ring and was congratulated as being the next happy man. The bride wore a lovely creation of white accordion-pleated nuns'-veiling, and carried an immense shower bouquet of white carnations and lilies of the valley. The groom was attired in the new regulation full dress uniform, and looked every whit the soldier that he is.

Miss Totten has been a pronounced belle, and is beloved by men, women and children for her sweetness and sincerity. She is the daughter of Prof. and Mrs. Charles A. L. Totten, who was at one time an officer of Artillery and later a professor at Yale University. Lieut. William P. Ennis is now stationed at Fort Hamilton; he is a graduate of the class of 1901, is extremely popular, and has a reputation for straightforwardness and cleverness. He is the son of Colonel and Mrs. Ennis, who were here several days before the wedding, and are charmed with their new daughter. Lieut. James Totten, A.C., was best man and the only attendant. Among Miss Totten's girl friends here for the event were the Misses Tinkle, O'Reilly, Howard, DeWitt, and Ennis, of Washington. The happy couple left at five o'clock for New York amid a shower of best wishes. It is a matter of great regret that they will not be stationed here.

On Thursday last, Mrs. Godwin Ordway entertained the Luncheon Club. It was the last meeting of the year, as every member has entertained the club twice, since its organization several of its members have left the garrison, including Mrs. Henry Page, Mrs. Landon and Mrs. Fielding Poindexter. The last meeting proved to be very delightful. It is hoped that the club will be continued next year, but a large number of its members will leave at the end of the present school year.

On Saturday morning the bachelor team of the class of 1903 determined to get even for their defeat of Tuesday, and they did so with a vengeance by defeating the married men by 12 to 8. The married men were badly handicapped, having to play without several of their regular players, Lieutenants Martindale and Reeder being unable to play, and Lieutenant Geary had to give his arm a rest and could not pitch. If it had not been for the timely hits of Lieutenant Embick, the defeat would have been much worse than it was. Lieutenant Ordway filled the box for the married men, and was hit all over the parade, and presented the highest score of the game runs by giving free passes to first base. The ladies of the class are very loyal, and the young ladies of the garrison and hotel have a great deal of amusement in trying to out-cheer them; they were very happy when the bachelors won. It was fortunate for the Benedicts that it began to rain in the seventh inning and the game had to be called.

Mr. Carpenter, of Philadelphia, is the guest of his brother, Lieut. Edward Carpenter. On Friday evening the officers who were ordered to Fort Barrancas to witness the tests of the newly installed range-finders and electric light, returned; all were greatly pleased with what they saw and the work done. They were Colonel Story, Captains Weaver and Davis.

#### THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., April 28, 1903.

As a mark of respect and the appreciation of the services of Prof. Paul J. Dashiell in his efforts towards the promotion of athletics at the Naval Academy, the Navy Athletic Association presented to him a handsome silver loving cup. The presentation was made by Capt. Willard H. Brownson in the presence of the corps of Navy officers attached here, with a few remarks in which he told of the esteem in which Professor Dashiell was held by the members of the Association.

Several batches of papers from examinations for admission to the Naval Academy conducted by the Civil Service Commission in the various cities have been received at the Academy. The papers will be marked by the Academic Board.

Superintendent Brownson broke ground on Monday for the new officers mess, which is the fifth of the group of



buildings that will constitute the new Naval academy. The new mass building will cost \$125,000.

Comdr. C. J. Badger has reported here as relief of Comdr. C. E. Colahan, commandant of midshipmen. The monitor Nevada has arrived here.

The Harvard Varsity baseball team overhauled the nine of Annapolis in the first baseball game here on Wednesday by the score of 15 to 2. The defeat was the first decisive one that the middies have received. Raudenbush was batted harder than at any time, owing partly to the foul strike rule which was omitted for the first time. The crimson wound up with a total of eight runs and six hits. The Navy team: Smith, 2b; Bassett, 3b; Spofford, 1f; Alderson, cf; Ryden, ss; Pegram, 1b; McWhorter, rf; Raudenbush, p; Poter, c.

The lines of Harvard and the Academy again crossed bats on Thursday and the visitors won by a score of ten to three. Both teams played a number of new candidates and other players not regarded as regular first team men, so that the playing was not as sharp as that of Wednesday. The foul strike rule was also in evidence so that there was less batting in the second game. The Navy played without the services of the graduates of this year, who constitute the major part of the team. The Navy played with what was practically the team that they will have next year and their work was fairly promising, comparing favorably with that of the older men. Russell, at short, and McWhorter, at second, showed themselves up to the standard, and Atkins caught a fine game. The new pitchers, Kelly and Hughes, gave indication that they are able to take their turn in the box. The Navy team: McWhorter, 2b; Pegram, 1b; Bassett, 3b; Spofford, 1f; Sauerburger, rf; Russell, ss; Hughes, cfp; Culp, cf; Atkins, c; Kelly, p.

Georgetown got the worst fright of the season Saturday at Annapolis and just succeeded in pulling out of the game one run ahead of the midshipmen, after the latter had stayed ahead during nearly the whole of the game. Raudenbush pitched a steady game and held the visitors down to nine hits. They were generally harder than those of the Annapolis batsmen, however, and were better bunched. The game was the closest which the Naval Academy has ever played with Georgetown.

The St. John's College baseball nine of Annapolis won from the midshipmen on April 23 by a score of 3 to 2. This is the first athletic triumph which the collegians have achieved over their more distinguished opponents for many years and the students are jubilant.

Comdr. C. E. Colahan, when he relinquished his duties as commandant of midshipmen, was given a farewell, the like of which is not remembered to have taken place at the Naval Academy under similar circumstances. Commander Colahan has had direct charge of the discipline of the midshipmen since March, 1900, and although very strict has endeavored himself to the midshipmen by his fairness and interest in them that they regret his departure and showed it by a rousing farewell. This took place shortly before eight in the morning when the midshipmen could take advantage of a few minutes between breakfast and the beginning of recitations. The whole body marched to Commander Colahan's residence and gave a series of cheers and Navy yells. Commander Colahan came to the door and expressed his hearty appreciation of the evidence of good feeling.

The rowing season at the Naval Academy will begin on Saturday, May 2, when the first and second eight-oared crews of midshipmen will row their annual races with the Varsity and Freshmen eights of the University of Pennsylvania, on the Severn river. The weather here for the past several weeks has been fairly good for the oarsmen, and three and sometimes four eights have been on the water daily. The outer or Chesapeake bay course has been used to a great extent, but when this course becomes too rough, the crews have the upper Severn course where the water is somewhat calmer; or they practice between the two bridges spanning College Creek adjoining the boat houses. Passed Midshipman Paul H. Fritz, manager of the crew, and Rogers, captain of the first eight, have worked hard and have secured a new cedar shell, to replace the one which was broken as the result of a collision with one of the Academy steam launches. The craft was bought of Ruddock, the boat-builder, and is constructed the same as the damaged one, and is 63 feet in length. Ensign John W. Timmons, who is now attached to the Academy, and is one of the best oarsmen ever produced here, has been coaching the crews this season. The little torpedo boat Manley, the speediest boat in the United States Navy, is used by Timmons for coaching purposes. This season's first crew is made up of four of last year's veterans and four who rowed in the second eight of last year. The crews have not been finally selected but the following middies will in all probability occupy seats in the boat for the Varsity race: Smyth, stroke; Laird, 7; Farley, 6; Goss, 5; Todd, 4; Rodgers, captain, 3; Battle, 2; Michael, bow, and Hart coxswain. The second crew is making as follows: Fitch, stroke; Taffinder, 7; Coman, 6; Marston, 5; Causey, 4; Jensen, 3; Cabanis, 2; Grace, bow; Green, coxswain. The first crew will occupy their new boat this week and the two eights will work earnestly for their coming races. In respect to the memory of the late Rear Admiral Belknap, who died May 1, the flags at the Naval Academy were displayed at half mast from sunrise to sunset on Monday and at noon a salute of thirteen one minute guns was fired.

An examination will be held here on May 26 for the position of watchman at the Naval Academy. The examination will be under the supervision of the Civil Service Commission. Applicants are required to have had some connection with the Army, Navy or Marine Corps. The cruiser Topeka sailed from here April 28 for Newport News for coal. The monitor Nevada sailed for Hampton Roads.

#### ANGEL ISLAND.

Angel Island, Cal., April 22, 1903.

The athletic exercises soon to take place on this island, by the soldiers of the 13th Infantry have created quite a fervor of friendly antagonism, and the interest is increasing as the day approaches. Practice has already commenced and no effort is spared by the officers or men to have his or their organization line up in great shape.

The card vultures residing in San Francisco and especially those prowling along the Barbary coast had "something doing" when a former soldier of the 1st Cavalry having over \$400 in gold on his person imbued too much tanglefoot and was followed around by some vicious looking characters, but a good Samaritan passing by on his side of the street, noticed the large sum the soldier was so carelessly exposing and had him taken to the police station for his own security. The next morning Mr. Soldier was very grateful when his money was returned to him in safety and he was allowed to go on his way. Another soldier from the same troop reported to the police the loss of \$300 of which he was robbed in a Stockton street saloon.

There was a great game of baseball played at Fort Mason lately between Co. K and Co. M the former winning by a score of 5 to 3. The winner of the several companies will receive a handsome trophy.

The friends of Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Perry, 13th Inf., were very sorry to learn that orders had been received transferring them to Fort D. A. Russell. The Captain has been a sufferer from neurasthenia for several years, in fact ever since he returned from service in Cuba. They will be greatly missed from the Camp. A very delightful send off was given them at the quarters of Capt. W. M. Fassett; refreshments were served and the evening pleasantly spent in conversation, dancing and cards. Near the close Lieut. R. W. Barnett in a neat and appropriate manner told how dear and close the ties were which he had regretted their departure, and presented in behalf of the officers and ladies a handsome silver berry dish as a slight token of the love and esteem they carried with them to their new home. Captain Perry responded in a feeling manner. After all hands had joined in an old-fashioned spirited Virginia

Reel, they departed for their quarters in the wee sma' hours. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. Duncan, Miss Carroll Duncan and a cousin, Miss Moulder, of San Francisco; Lieut. and Mrs. Knowles, Capt. and Mrs. Fassett and the three Misses Fassett, Adjutant and Mrs. Halstead, Dr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Chaplain Swift, Lieutenants Barnett, Wells, Whiter, Southerland, Hughes and Dr. Williams.

Lieut. Col. H. S. Kilbourne, as Chief Surgeon of the Department, paid the camp an official visit a day or two ago and expressed himself as much pleased at the sanitary appearance of the hospital surroundings as well as the camp proper. The Colonel is a genial, courteous gentleman and makes sincere friends wherever he goes. He is a strict disciplinarian but is always glad to give credit where credit is due. He has enjoyed the respect and confidence of the entire medical corps, and his services as Chief Surgeon of the 2d Division, 5th Army Corps, in Cuba, has merited him a well-earned promotion to a colonelcy.

Mrs. Duncan, wife of Colonel T. Duncan, the commandant, Miss Duncan and a visiting friend, came over to witness the Saturday review and inspection of the battalion, as guests of Mrs. Halstead, wife of the Adjutant. Everything passed off very well and the battalion presented a fine appearance.

The reception given General Rawles, of the Artillery, was quite a grand affair, and the dancing hall was crowded at the Presidio with the elite of the city and of the near by Army posts. The glitter of the uniforms and the quieter black of the full dress suit were in evidence. It was one of the most enjoyable functions given in past years.

Contract Surgeon Williams has reported here for temporary duty and has taken quarters in the rear of Captain Fugers.

The island is now at its prettiest. The steep hillsides are covered with a great variety of flowers and the driveway from camp over to Fort McDowell is one that never tires, no matter how often one travels over it. If the Quartermaster Department would only see fit to build new quarters for the officers at camp, they would earn the undying gratitude of all concerned, and we are living in hopes something will be done for us in that line.

#### FIELD DAY AT MALABANG.

Malabang, Mindanao, P.I., March 10, 1903.

A rally field day sports were held here by the Gen. Henry W. Lawton Garrison No. 4, of the Regular Army and Navy Union, on Feb. 23, followed by an evening's entertainment in honor of Washington's birthday. Comrade Lieut. O. S. Eskridge, 27th Inf., was chairman of the committee on sports and Comrade Close, 27th Inf., was chairman of the entertainment committee. At 1:30 p. m., the entire post gathered on the Cavalry drill grounds and the following program was carried out without a hitch: 100-yard dash, sack race, hurdle race, potato race, three-legged race, horse race, tug of war, Cavalry charge, ball throwing and boxing match.

The Cavalry charge was between E and G troops of the 15th Cavalry. The contest was very close and exciting, both troops showing the effects of steady, hard drill, passing the reviewing stand in good line and formation. The contest resulted E troop first, and G troop second. The 100 yard dash was very close and the time very fast for a soft grassy track. As is always the case, the sack race caused much fun for the spectators, and pleased the large crowd of Moro visitors very much. Suitable cash prizes were given to the winners of the various sports. One of the most pleasing events of the day was the boxing match between Phelps and Curran of G Troop, 15th Cav., an interesting and clean contest, finally won by Phelps. This closed the field sports. All returned to the garrison for supper. The members of the R. A. and N. U. gathered at their hall where the evening's entertainment was to be held, and at 8:15 the invited friends of the members, also the ladies and officers of the post, began to arrive. At the entrance of Colonel Forbes, commanding the 27th Infantry, Comrade Close, chairman of the evening, called the garrison to the floor and all came to a salute, the band playing "Hail to the Chief." Comrade Close extended to all a hearty welcome, and expressed the gratitude of the garrison for the readiness with which all have responded to its call.

An interesting entertainment followed, with music by the band, songs, recitations, instrumental music, buck and wing dancing, sleight of hand, and many other numbers. During the intermission refreshments were served, consisting of ham sandwiches, chocolate, cigars, bottled beer, whiskey, ice cream and candy. No one was stinted in the least.

The celebration will long be remembered by all who were fortunate enough to be able to attend, and the efforts of this garrison of the R. A. and N. U. to promote a more friendly feeling between the officers and enlisted men of the Army and to keep alive the patriotic feeling will not be in vain.

Following were the officers and ladies present: Col. and Mrs. Forbes, Lieut. Col. Whitall, Major Jackson, 11th Inf.; Capt. and Mrs. Koester, 15th Cav.; Lieut. and Mrs. Gardenhire, 15th Cav.; Lieut. and Mrs. McCullough, 15th Cav.; Lieut. and Mrs. Kimbrough, Chaplain and Mrs. Rice, Captains Ord, Finley, Moore, Rogers, Lieutenants Eskridge, Comstock, Hobson, Ruggles, Peck, Persons, Grabenstatter and Stone, civilians and over three hundred enlisted men.

#### ECHOES FROM JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., April 24, 1903.

A farewell reception was tendered the officers and ladies of Jefferson Barracks at the post hall Friday evening, April 24, by Gen. and Mrs. L. H. Rucker. Dancing was in order and refreshments were served. General Rucker, having been recently promoted to the rank of brigadier general, and relinquishing command of the post, announced that it is with sincere regret that he severs his relations with the officers and enlisted men of the 4th and 8th Cavalry, who have been serving under him for the past year, and thanked them all for their loyal and efficient support of him in his administration of the affairs of the post, feeling sure that they will give to his successor the same assistance that they have to him.

Lieut. Col. H. P. Kingsbury, 8th Cav., now stationed at Fort Bliss, is temporarily in command of the 8th Cavalry, awaiting the arrival of Col. George S. Anderson, now on duty with General Corbin in connection with the dedicatory ceremonies at St. Louis, who will assume command of the post and 8th Cavalry on or about May 15. Major Frank A. Edwards, 4th Cav., is temporarily in command of the post, relieving General Rucker, retired.

Major William A. Shunk, 8th Cav., has been detailed by the department commander as inspector of the National Guard of Missouri, in view of their having a creditable appearance at the parade April 30. Lieut. A. B. Cox, 8th Cav., has been confined to his quarters for several days, but is now convalescent, and has resumed his usual duties.

The troops at the post have for the last month been preparing for the Exposition ceremonies of April 30. The new full dress uniform has been issued to all the men, and presents a very satisfactory appearance. The troops of this post will be escort to the President and will be the only ones in full dress. Lieut. Col. J. W. Jacobs, depot Q.M. at St. Louis, Capt. H. C. Benson, 4th Cav., and Veterinarian Stanciliff, 8th Cav., have been purchasing new horses for the 4th and 8th Cavalry, to make up sufficient mounts for the men for the parade. Extra drill has been carried on for the past six weeks in order that the horses and men may make a creditable showing at the parade, especially as there have been so

many recent assignments of new men and horses to the troops.

The Jefferson Barracks Social Club gave their last hop of the season Saturday evening, April 18, at the mess hall, which was largely attended by the men of the post and visitors from St. Louis. It proved to be as much of a success as the many past dances that have been held, if not somewhat better.

#### FORT LOGAN H. ROOTS.

Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., April 26, 1903.

Lieut. Charles C. Todd, U.S.A., retired, was a visitor at the post during the week. He is on duty as professor of military tactics and science at the Arkansas Military Academy, Little Rock. Capt. W. A. Campbell, 2d Inf., who was in command of this post last year from March until August, is now at the Clifton Springs Sanatorium in the State of New York. Mrs. Campbell is constantly with him. The Captain is in a very precarious condition; he was recently ordered before a retiring board in Washington, but has not been examined. A sick leave for six months has been granted him. The latest reports state that he is dangerously ill. Captain Campbell belongs to Company C, now stationed at this post; his hard work, both in the field and in garrison during his three years in the Philippines, has caused his health to break down and has left him almost helpless.

Among the visitors to the Fort during the past week were the Messrs. Sherman and Wood, St. Louis; C. Williams, Washington; Neil and Dana Butler, New Wright, Carolyn and Evelyn Hemstead, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Crawford, Little Rock; Messrs. Clark Miller, T. Johnson, Wade Kirkwood, J. Craig and Senator James A. Gray, Little Rock; C. E. Sisson and J. S. Warren, of Memphis, Tenn. Mrs. L. T. Richardson gave a small "Flinch" party during the week.

The target range is in great shape now and firing has already begun. We have 1st Sgt. Archie Deubery, Co. B, 2d Inf., with us this year. He took the gold medal last season in the Department Infantry competition and the second prize in the Army competition. In addition to this he was last year graded as "Distinguished Marksman" and we all hope he will take the first prize in the Army competition this year. Sergeant Deubery left this week for Washington as guard for an insane soldier.

The Arkansas Military Academy ball team defeated the post team on Saturday by 14 to 9. This is our first "take down" this season and we are determined on revenge. All our team needs is a little practice in working together, but it certainly should have plenty of it before the next game. Colonel Hall was present at the ball game. He is commandant of the Academy and has arranged the local team from Little Rock last Wednesday. The game was played at the fort, the post being represented by Lieutenants Sheldon and Edwards, and the city by Messrs. Kirkwood and Craig. The post team won without much difficulty as follows: Lieutenant Sheldon vs. Kirkwood, 6-2; Craig vs. Lieutenant Edwards, 6-4; 7-5; Lieutenant Sheldon and Lieutenant Edwards vs. Craig and Kirkwood, 6-0, 6-2.

On Friday the officers' club played a match game with the Central Lawn Tennis Club in town, the post having the same representatives and the city naming Messrs. Harry Thomson and Presley Field. The officers won as follows: Lieutenants Sheldon and Edwards vs. Thomson and Field, 6-1, 6-0, 6-0.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 27, 1903.

Miss Grace McGonigle gave a beautiful luncheon Saturday, April 26, at her home on South Broadway, in the city, for her sister, Mrs. Powell Conrad Faulstich, of Madison Barracks. The guests from the post included Mrs. D. E. McCarthy, Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers, Miss Genevieve Felson, Mrs. G. W. Van Deusen, Mrs. C. F. Flieger, Mrs. T. W. Fassett, Mrs. Cochran, Miss Judson, of St. Paul, Minn., and Miss Freeman, of the city. Major and Mrs. Smith S. Leach, of the post, entertained friends at a dinner Tuesday evening, April 21, in compliment to their niece, Miss Lewis, of San Francisco.

The last of the cotillion parties was given at Turner Hall, Tuesday evening, April 21. Those who attended from the post were Miss Mary McClaughry and her guest, Miss Wilson, of Chicago; Lieut. and Mrs. Pickett, Major McCarthy, Lieut. S. L. Jeffers, Mrs. Powell Conrad Faulstich, of Madison Barracks, N.Y., and Miss Freeman, of the city.

The Messrs. Cueney, who have been visiting their brother, Lieut. B. A. Cheney, left last Wednesday for their home, Miss Cresson, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. B. A. Moore, of the post, left last week for her home in San Antonio, Texas.

The engagement is announced of Miss Bertha Huston, of Bellevue, Kansas, and Lieut. Leonard W. Prunty, 4th Cav. The marriage will take place in June. Lieutenant Prunty is stationed at Fort Leavenworth and is one of the most popular officers at the post and also in the city. Col. and Mrs. W. B. McCaskey, Fort Sheridan, are here visiting their son, Lieut. Douglas McCaskey. Colonel McCaskey was stationed here many years while major and lieutenant colonel of the 20th Infantry. Captain and Mrs. Lewis M. Koehler are home from a visit in St. Joseph, Mo.

For the past week the student officers attending the general service and staff college have been engaged in practical work of field exercises. The Infantry troops have been divided to form opposing forces, uniformed respectively in blue and khaki brown. The spot immediately surrounding post headquarters is the base of the defensive and the enemy is supposed to approach the town from the north. As nothing of the strength or position of these forces the field maneuvers have to be closely watched. The entire reservation and surrounding country has been used for scouting, reconnoitering and practical demonstrations of military security and information.

#### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, April 25, 1903.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Amedeo, of Paris, France, were recent visitors to El Paso and visited the post. Mr. Louis Hamilton is the guest of his brother, Lieut. John S. Hamilton, at the post. They are twin brothers and as like as the proverbial "two peas." Mr. Hamilton, dressed in his brother's uniform, was everywhere mistaken for Lieutenant Hamilton, causing a good bit of merriment thereby. Major and Mrs. Colville P. Territt and Miss Territt have at last taken advantage of Major Territt's leave and left for the East last week. Capt. Alfred T. Smith, 12th Inf., has been detailed to inspect Company B, 4th Infantry, Texas Volunteer Guard, at El Paso, sometime this week.

A surprise party was given to Lieut. John S. Hamilton last week by a number of his friends from El Paso. Col. and Mrs. Harry L. Haskell kindly turned over their quarters for the event.

Through the efforts of Capt. and Mrs. Alfred T. Smith, the services of a Catholic priest have been engaged to hold service in the post hall every Sunday.

Lieut. Elverson E. Fuller is going about on crutches, resulting from an operation on one of his feet.

The 3d Battalion, 12th Cav., under command of Major Luther R. Hare, passed through El Paso this week en route from Fort Sam Houston to San Francisco, where they will embark the last of the month for the Philippines.

Mrs. William Baird, wife of Doctor Baird, accompanied by her two granddaughters, will leave the post next week for their summer home in the mountains of New Mexico. Miss Grace Logan, daughter of Major and Mrs. T. H. Logan, was recently elected vice-chairman of the Art Department of the Woman's Club of El Paso, by acclamation. Gen. Anson Mills and daughter, Miss Constance, left El Paso last week for their home in Washington.



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and in the field, 725; total, 1,728. New York City with  
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SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1903.

**GENERAL MILES'S PHILIPPINE REPORTS.**It is difficult to understand what reasons that should  
commend themselves to the judgment of a soldier can  
have prompted Lieutenant General Miles to make a  
special report concerning his observations in the Philip-  
pines which we give elsewhere. To catch up and cir-  
culate to the discredit of the Army he commands the  
gossip he hears in traveling through the enemy's coun-  
try is hardly the office of the Lieutenant General, and  
if he hoped to accomplish, or intended to accomplish,  
anything in the way of correcting abuses he should have  
presented something more conclusive by way of evi-  
dence than the expression of his moral conviction that  
such abuses existed. It is obvious that there can be  
no truth in the surmise that General Miles wished to  
promote his own credit at the expense of his fellow  
officers by this publication, for nothing could have so  
damaged him in the opinion of all fair-minded men in  
and out of the Army as the appearance of his report.  
The only class of men it can gain him any credit with  
are those malignant detractors of the Army who are as  
eager to suppress all evidence in its favor as they are  
ready to give currency to unsupported charges against  
it, whether they are presented by a disgruntled volun-  
teer, by some "guard house lawyer" in the ranks of the  
enlisted men, or with the authority of the ranking of-  
ficer of the Army.General Miles is a soldier of large experience, he has  
learned in his warfare against Indians and others how  
difficult it is to reconcile the severity which is impera-  
tively required in dealing with an armed enemy to the  
philanthropic conceits of men who know nothing of  
military necessities, and he understands how impera-  
tively essential to military discipline it is that every  
officer and man in the military service should be made  
to feel that his character and his honor are safe in the  
keeping of his superiors, who will not suffer him to be  
condemned except upon sworn testimony which shall be  
accepted by a jury of his peers. This is the privilege  
of every officer, equally with that of every other citizen  
of a country governed as this is by constitutional law.  
The Army officer has the right equally with others to  
be brought face to face with his accusers, to question  
them in open court, and to give what answer he can to  
their charges. This is the rule of the Army; this is  
the course that has been pursued in the Philippines,  
and it is not the duty of the Lieutenant General, nor is  
it his right, to question in this irregular manner the  
decisions in specific cases of his subordinates who, with  
equal capacity to judge of the facts, have been in a  
far better position than he is to learn what the facts  
are.Now let us see from his own report what were the  
opportunities General Miles had for the observations  
upon which he founds such confident expressions of  
opinion. He spent one day at Lipa, one of the principal  
towns in the Philippines, where he listened to complaints  
of our military administration by natives whose tongue  
he could not understand. He very properly asked that  
they should commit their complaints to writing, but  
they refused or neglected to do so and on this neglect he  
founds the ungenerous suggestion that some John Doe  
prevented them from doing so "either by persuasion  
or coercion." It would seem incredible that an of-  
ficer jealous as to the exactitude of his statements in all  
things affecting the honor of another should commit  
himself to such a suggestion as this.Next General Miles speaks of things "reported" on  
"the Island of Cebu," and "published in a Cebu news-  
paper," to the discredit of officers he names, and of re-  
ports of the same nature at Laoag on the Island of Luzon,  
Tacloban, Leyte, and Calbayog, Samar, all of which



"facts" came to his "notice in a casual way." In only one of these cases does he give any authority for his statement; that of Major Watts, whose report must speak for itself. General Miles says: "I found that with certain officers the impression prevailed that such acts were justifiable." What acts were justifiable, those that were actually committed and reported upon, or those that General Miles, on the authority of local gossip, alleges to have been committed? That he may differ from others, equally competent with himself to form a judgment as to the propriety or necessity of what was done, is shown by the General's criticism upon the concentration order, and the providing of rice for the starving Filipinos, which we have heretofore had occasion to commend. As to the wisdom of and necessity for this action we prefer to accept the conclusions of General Chaffee, who assumes the responsibility, in whose clear judgment and sound sense we have entire confidence, and whose thorough knowledge of the requirements of the case cannot be questioned, while that of General Miles must be. It appears from General Miles' own statement that the action of the military authorities was approved by the civil authorities, with that able jurist, Governor Taft, at their head, who continued by a special act what General Miles declares to be in "direct violation of law." Though General Miles does not approve of what was done to supply the starving Filipinos with rice, he proposes to employ Government transportation to carry carabao, corn, wheat, and rice to the islands, in default of a specific appropriation for this purpose. Is not this equally in "violation of law," if there be any violation of law? He says: "If prompt measures are taken to execute such a plan as is here outlined, it will avoid the great suffering and distress that must otherwise prevail, and at the same time be the most effective and expeditious method of restoring the people to a self-supporting condition." If there is authority for such prompt action, wherein was the action of General Chaffee in "direct violation of the law?" It is common for our Government in emergencies, such, for example, as the destruction of San Pierre by a volcano, to act promptly, relying upon Congress to subsequently approve their action.

If we were to follow the methods of General Miles, and accept wayside gossip as proof, we should be led to the wholly improper conclusion that he is largely responsible for the incorrect impression prevailing in some quarters that there has been a campaign of cruelty in the Philippines, and that the War Department has entered into a conspiracy to suppress the facts. We should not be so unjust to the Lieutenant General as to assume that he could be made a party to the attempt to so misjudge and so cruelly malign the Army he commands, and to embarrass the administration which it is his duty to loyally support in matters military, so far as possible, maintaining always a soldierly reserve concerning his differences with them. Nothing could so weaken the respect in which an Army commander should be held as to have it supposed that he would be willing to injure in any way one of his comrades, except in the performance of an imperative duty, and then only through the application of the methods the military law provides and in a spirit of absolutely judicial impartiality.

What we have said thus far relates to the "special report" of the Lieutenant General. His other and longer report, which precedes it in our columns, is not open to the same objections. It contains many interesting statements of fact and some expression of opinion on various subjects which are proper enough in themselves, but which do not seem to add much to our knowledge of conditions in the Philippines, as will be seen from the comments upon them by the heads of the staff departments at Washington.

General Miles reports that he found the troops in "excellent condition" and one "creditable to themselves and the country." He tells us that "the officers and soldiers made a good appearance and they seemed to be earnest and faithful in the discharge of their duties, notwithstanding the fact that the commands were divided, frequently into small detachments and scattered to remote and widely different stations." He "did not see a single soldier under the influence of liquor" nor in the hospital a single patient suffering from alcoholism, and but few men under the charge of drunkenness, only .0089 per cent of the whole command. The number in confinement was exceedingly small, at some posts and camps not a single soldier being in the guard house. The total percentage under arrest was .0272; the percentage of sick, .0724. General Miles believes that "the discontinuance of the liquor feature of the canteen has been beneficial to the Army." He reports that means of recreation and amusement for the soldiers are greatly needed and that the heavy artillery should be withdrawn from the Philippines, where we have no high power guns or mortars mounted, and Cavalry sent there.

There is no justice in the complaint we have seen published that the War Department gave out only a part of the reports of General Miles. Their appearance in full in our columns is proof to the contrary. Another complaint is that the reports of General Miles are accompanied by letters from the Chiefs of Staff Departments answering some of his criticisms. This is entirely in accordance with the customary and proper routine in such cases. The War Department naturally called upon the departments affected by the criticism of the Lieutenant General for an explanation and when the principal reports were given out with the approval of

their author it was proper that the subsidiary reports should accompany them.

Although more than eighteen months have passed since the massacre of Company C, 9th U.S. Infantry, at Balangiga, Island of Samar, by treacherous Filipinos professing friendship, and in spite of the fact that the history of that atrocious affair as prepared by responsible officers of the Army has been accepted by fair minded men as trustworthy and conclusive, it has remained for certain "anti-imperialist" organs to insult the living and the dead by contending to the contrary. The Boston Herald, for example, recently declared that the massacre at Balangiga was due to the brutal conduct of Capt. Thomas W. Connell, 9th U.S. Inf., commanding Co. C, who fell a victim to the murderous islanders. Captain Connell, affectionately known as "Tommy" Connell, was one of the gentlest and most lovable officers in the Service. He was a soldier of the worthiest type, had served as adjutant of his regiment during the campaign in China and, being himself a Catholic, he made every effort at Balangiga to establish kindly relations with the local priest and the native officials—efforts which he believed to have been successful. Among his subordinate officers was Lieut. Edward A. Bumpus, who was also slain, and whose father, Judge Everett C. Bumpus, a prominent lawyer of Boston, has devoted more than a year to a careful investigation of all the circumstances preceding and attending the massacre. In reply to the charge of the Boston Herald that the massacre was due to brutality on the part of Captain Connell, Judge Bumpus has addressed a letter to that journal in which he protests against the allegation in order that justice may be done to the memory of "a gallant soldier and gentleman." Captain Connell trusted the natives and befriended them—that was the head and front of his offending, but surely it was not brutality. He had been warned by a brother officer from a distant post and by a friendly priest from a neighboring parish that a plot was on foot to massacre him and his command, but he could not persuade himself that the natives were treacherous. As the result of extensive inquiries, Judge Bumpus says: "The only criticism upon Captain Connell was made by one of the survivors of Co. C, in the Springfield Republican, to the effect that the native prisoners employed in building barracks had not been properly housed and should have had more room. Subsequent to this published interview, this man called upon me and I urged him upon every account to tell me the actual cause of the trouble and whether the officers, or any of them there, had in the slightest degree contributed to the same by any brutality upon their part, telling him that he had exonerated my son, I knew, but had made what might be deemed to be some criticism upon Captain Connell. He informed me in answer that the only complaint that he had to make was that Captain Connell had been overconfident with the natives and made no pretence of any kind whatever that he had mistreated the prisoners, by direction or indirection. As against any statement made by him outside of this, I put the absolute facts, determined from the statement of at least 100 people, and based upon authenticated documents, that the attack upon Balangiga and the massacre of the soldiers was deliberately entered into and that the presence of the prisoners (whom the chief of police had largely gathered together) upon that day was a part of the scheme which worked successfully for the Filipinos and that there is not the slightest cause to impute any misconduct or brutality on the part of Captain Connell." In view of this tribute to the memory of Captain Connell from an American patriot whose son fell a victim to the murderous wretches who annihilated Co. C, at Balangiga, we submit that this latest attempt to place the blame for that revolting massacre upon the shoulders of a beloved American officer who is no longer here to speak for himself is a wanton insult.

The Secretary of War, acting upon the recommendation of the War College Board, has approved the recommendation of the Quartermaster General of the Army for the adoption of new regimental, battalion and other colors carried in the Army. The following letter written by the Quartermaster General to the Secretary of War, in reference to this matter, explains what has been done: "Sir: I have the honor to invite attention to the present standards and regimental, battalion and other colors carried in the Army of the United States, as provided under existing regulations. Lithographic illustrations of the same are herewith submitted. It will be seen that there exists a great want of uniformity and that none are representative of the country. In the recent changes in the uniform of the Army, the coat-of-arms of the United States has been adopted for the buttons as well as an ornamentation for other parts of the uniform. This coat-of-arms is the seal of the United States, and in the opinion of the Quartermaster General, it would be advisable to make corresponding changes in the colors and standards, so that they shall represent the Nation. With this in view this office has prepared illustrations of standards and colors to take the place of those now in use. It will be observed that uniformity has been brought about and that all bear the correct coat-of-arms. They are considered sufficiently descriptive of the corps or arm of Service for which intended. I have the honor to recommend that the same may be adopted." The Infantry standard has a dark blue back ground; the scrolls in red, and the fringe of the flag of gold. The Regi-

mental Cavalry standard has a back ground of yellow; the scroll is red with gold lettering, and the fringe is of gold. The flag of the Secretary of War, with the star in each corner of white, has a red back ground and white fringe. The Signal Corps standard also has a red back ground, with its scroll in blue and with gold fringe. The standard of the Corps of Engineers has a red back ground, silver castle, white scroll piped in gold, white fringe and red letter on scroll. The standard for the batteries and companies of the Artillery Corps has red back ground, yellow scroll and yellow crossed cannon, red lettering and gold fringe.

The Navy Department is not at all surprised at the small number of warrant officers who have applied this year for examination for appointment as ensigns. Few of the warrant officers are eligible for appointment under the law which requires that the man must have been a warrant officer for six years and must be below thirty-five years of age. It is expected that the applications for commissions received from warrant officers will greatly exceed the twelve appointments allowed for each year. By the time younger warrant officers now in the Service who entered for the distinct purpose of applying for commissions will have served their six years, the applications for commissions will greatly exceed the twelve appointments allowed. Take the list of boatswains, for instance. None of the chief boatswains are eligible because of age, and if this were not the case it is hardly probable that any of them would be willing to make the sacrifice in pay required for them to accept a commission as ensign. But eighteen of the boatswains have been in the Navy as warrant officers for six years, and several of these are now over the age limit. Many of the remainder are men with families and cannot well afford to give up the \$1,800 a year salary for the much smaller sum given the ensigns.

The War Department is receiving and welcoming suggestions from officers of the Army as to the proper design for a medal or medals to be bestowed for service in the Philippines and China and during the Spanish-American War. Artists as well as officers of artistic taste have been requested to submit designs for the medals. It is estimated that about 25,000 will be required. In the absence of a specific appropriation the expenses attending the preparation of the medals will be met out of the appropriation for clothing and equipment. It is probable that the Secretary of War will renew his recommendation that Congress make provision for the issue of similar medals to the officers and enlisted men of the Volunteer establishment who participated in the three campaigns selected for recognition. As it is, the War Department has decided to issue service medal to all the officers and men of the Regular Army who participated in the Spanish War, the Philippine insurrection and the Chinese campaign.

Since the promulgation of the general order changing the uniforms of the Army the War Department has been constantly receiving criticisms and suggestions for changes from officers in the Service. In order to settle all misunderstanding relative to this matter the Secretary of War, just before he left Washington this week, signed an order or memorandum stating that G.O. 132, of 1902, relating to the new uniform, is to be deemed conclusive, and all officers and others who write relative to rumored changes in the uniform will be informed to that effect. There is not the slightest ground for belief that the new olive drab overcoat is to be replaced, in the near future or at any other time, by a blue overcoat. The order of Secretary Root to which we have referred settles this matter. The Secretary desires that all officers of the Army feel at ease relative to the purchasing of their new uniforms, and that they understand perfectly that no changes in the uniform regulations are under consideration.

Secretary of War Root, in an official communication to Governor Taft of the Philippines, says: "My letter of December 22, 1902, does reverse the department telegram of August 29th respecting the right to sell stores. This department rules as a matter of administrative direction to its officers that property belonging to the United States Government sent into the Philippines in good faith for the use of the Army is entitled to be taken in without payment of duty, that having been imported the Army is entitled to use and dispose of it in accordance with the law and regulations governing official action in dealing with such articles, and that when in accordance with the law and regulations it becomes the duty of an officer to dispose of condemned or surplus stores by sale, the articles cannot then be subjected to duty as if they had not been already in fact imported. As a matter of policy the Department does not intend to permit any such large sales as will interfere with the mercantile business of the Philippine Islands."

In an opinion appearing on another page the Judge Advocate General of the Navy discusses the question as to whether places created by an increase in the numbers authorized for certain grades in the Navy are vacancies, within the meaning of sections 8 and 9 of the Personnel act. He points out the distinction between such vacancies and those caused by retirements and casualties. We may add to what Captain Lemly says that the distinction is between "original vacancies" and "accidental vacancies." This distinction was recognized by Congress as far back as 1821, when in adopting regulations for the Army it provided that "the executor will fill original vacancies, when created, by selection; accidental vacancies, below the rank of brigadier general, by promotion, and according to seniority except in extraordinary cases."



## MILITARY ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT.

"Better than ever," was the universal comment of those who attended the 7th annual tournament of the Military Athletic League at Madison Square Garden, New York City, during the week of April 27 to May 2, where the skill of picked representatives of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard was demonstrated in most difficult and exciting exhibitions and splendid tactical maneuvers of which the American nation should be proud.

The audience, too, showed even increased enthusiasm, and it was a more representative one than those of former years, the prominent military men and civilians attending being much more numerous.

The attendance of the battalion of cadets from the U. S. Military Academy, secured wholly through the exertions of Col. George R. Dyer of the 12th N. Y., the enterprising president of the League, was a feature never to be forgotten by those fortunate enough to be present on the opening night, and words can hardly describe the magnificent and wonderful exhibition of tactical perfectness by these young men, the future officers of our Army.

The management of the tournament under the direction of Colonel Dyer and his assistants could not be improved upon, and both Regulars and men of State forces were fairly brimming over with satisfaction at their treatment. The whole event under the new regime stands out in improvement over former years. Among those who deserve credit for the great success in management are Lieut. Col. H. H. Treadwell, Lieut. Col. T. J. O'Donohue, Major R. Edwards, Lieut. S. Elkan, Lieut. C. G. Moses and Major W. A. Turpin, and last but not least Mr. Charles Chamberlain, the indefatigable press agent.

The appearance of the Regular and State forces in joint maneuvers of this kind do an immense amount of good. It affords the general public an opportunity of learning something of the ability and thorough education of our Regulars, and seeing for themselves what a superior class of men are enlisted. It also serves as an object lesson to our State forces as well as demonstrating the praiseworthy efficiency to which these citizens have attained with their limited opportunities.

On the opening night, April 27, there was standing room only, and all were anxiously awaiting the appearance of the cadets, and when the fine band of the Military Academy was heard approaching to the tune of "When Johnny Comes Marching Home" followed by other snatches of popular airs, which announced the arrival of Secretary of War Root and his escort of cadets, the immense audience rose to its feet and yelled itself hoarse. Among those with Mr. Root were General T. H. Barry and Col. Albert L. Mills, U. S. A., Col. George R. Dyer and Lieut. Col. H. H. Treadwell, N. G. N. Y., William C. Sanger and Gen. Baden-Powell of the British Army, and his aide, Capt. Kearsbey.

The cadets, in command of Capt. Chas. G. Treat, Art. Corps, made the circuit of the garden in column of fours, every head and eye straight to the front, with absolute perfection in distance, step, dress, and intervals in the ranks. Such marching had never been seen before in the city, for it was the first time the cadets have ever appeared here at such an indoor exhibition, and old critics who thought they had seen about the best drilling there was, were fairly thunderstruck, and the audience simply went wild. When the head of the column reached its point of rest, the cadets formed in line of masses, in two battalions, there being three companies of 32 files in each. Secretary of War Root omitted the standing review. The passage and the reforming of companies in line of masses was executed beautifully. Another feature during evening parade which followed was the execution of the manual with an absolutely perfect cadence and without a flaw. Not a hand was ever out of unison. The splendid set up of the young men was also another point of admiration, and a more perfect exhibition of absolute precision in every movement could not have been given. As an object lesson, it is regretted that the cadets could not have appeared the entire week. After the parade the battalion at once marched to the boat and returned to West Point.

The cadet officers of the battalion were as follows: Adjutant, Ulysses S. Grant; Quartermaster, Julian L. Schley; Sergeant Major, R. D. Black; quartermaster sergeant, H. H. Robert; Company A, Capt. Douglas MacArthur, Lieuts. A. E. Ahrends, B. W. Phillips and H. S. Grier; Company B, Capt. G. M. P. Murphy, Lieuts. F. Williams, H. C. Fiske and P. D. Bunker; Company C, Capt. C. T. Leeds, Lieuts. C. Boyd, S. A. Howard and C. B. Moore; Company D, Capt. M. C. Tyler, Lieuts. C. H. Patterson, B. E. Grey and C. B. Hodges; Company E, Capt. E. P. Laurson, Lieuts. F. H. Farnum, E. L. Bull and W. M. Nichols; Company F, Capt. M. W. Howze, Lieuts. R. E. Boyers, J. C. Montgomery and W. H. Rose.

Next followed the review of a miniature brigade by Mr. Root, made up of 25 organizations of Regulars, Guardsmen and Naval Militia. The formation in line of masses was finely conducted under Col. H. H. Treadwell, acting Adjutant General, and turned over to Colonel Dyer, 12th Regiment acting brigade commander. The brigade was made up as follows: First battalion—Capt. L. M. Brett, 2d U. S. Cav.; Lieut. W. K. Naylor, 9th Inf., adjutant, U. S. Engineers from Washington, D. C.; 9th U. S. Inf., 27th battery of Field Artillery, U. S. A., and the 2d U. S. Cav.

Second battalion—Lieut. Col. J. H. Wells, 71st N. Y., 22d Engineers, 1st and 2d Signal Corps, 47th and 69th Regiments, and 3d Battery.

Third battalion—Major Edwards, 8th N. Y.; Adjutant, Lieut. Moses, 22d N. Y.; 43d Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles; 8th, 9th, 12th and 71st Regiments N. Y.

Fourth battalion—Major T. W. Huston, 12th N. Y.; Lieut. Bogart, 12th N. Y.; Adjutant; 14th and 23d Regiments N. Y.; 1st N. J.; 1st and 2d battery N. Y.

Fifth battalion—Lieut. J. H. Dayton, U. S. N.; Lieut. A. S. Williams, U. S. M. C., Adjutant, U. S. Marines and Bluejackets; 2d and 1st Battalions of Naval Militia.

All these troops, which had never assembled together as a body, made a most excellent showing, and the audience was not slow to shower the applause deserved. It was certainly a fine exhibition.

Then followed a drill by a detachment of the 43d Regiment, Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles, from Canada, with a fine drum and bugle corps. Both gave admirable exhibitions, which included a fine calisthenic drill and the bayonet exercise. The Cannucks at once became favorites. A fine body of horsemen next appeared in the arena, amid heavy rounds of applause; they represented the 2d U. S. Cavalry from Fort Myer, and were in command of Capt. L. M. Brett. They performed a music ride, the horses being under the most perfect control. Later in the evening the same command gave an exhibition of rough riding which proved

to be one of the best exhibitions ever seen in the garden. U. S. Marines, under Lieut. A. S. Williams, gave a splendid exhibition which included bayonet exercise and setting up drill. The Marines certainly did credit to their service.

Men from the 9th Infantry in command of Capt. E. V. Bookmiller next gave an exhibition of pitching shelter tents, and of repelling a night attack. They certainly looked like the thoroughbred fighters they are, and their work will long be remembered. Officers with Captain Bookmiller were 1st Lieut. W. K. Naylor, 2d Lieut. E. T. Smith and 1st Sergt. J. H. Davis.

A mounted drill by the 27th Battery of United States Field Artillery, Capt. J. F. McMahon, fully demonstrated the perfection the officers and men of our light batteries have reached, and the hard work necessary to attain the high standard they have. The driving at a gallop between pegs giving only a few inches leeway from the wheels was a marvellous piece of work. During a movement a part of one of the guns broke while the horses were at a gallop, but the break was repaired so quickly that few realized what had happened. At one time 10 horses were hitched to one gun and galloped through the pegs—while the audience fairly held their breaths. Assisting Captain McMahon were Lieut. F. E. Hopkins and Sergeants Widdop, Schafer, Hazier and Donohue.

A clever exhibition of bridge building was given by the U. S. Engineers in command of Capt. M. L. Walker. In an almost incredibly short time they had a supposed stream completely bridged, and the cavalry galloped over it to meet the enemy, supported by an infantry force. Assisting Captain Walker were 1st Sergt. William Willmott, Co. M, 3d Eng.; Sergt. Jos. W. White, Co. M; Sergt. Patrick Morgan, Co. L.

These exhibitions continued throughout the week with the addition of a saber drill by the 1st Battery N. Y., in command of Capt. Louis Wendel. This was one of the prettiest features of the show and executed with the most astonishing unison, bringing down great applause. The men had mastered the drill in a very short space of time.

Pontoon bridge building by the 22d Engineers, N. Y., in command of Capt. E. W. Dayton, was a clever piece of work, an armored motor wagon being introduced for the first time.

The 1st Signal Corps, N. Y., Capt. O. Erlandsen, gave an exhibition which would be hard to equal, building a signal tower, using search lights, flags, and electric lights. It was certainly a fine display.

The torpedo detachment of the 13th Artillery, N. Y., under Sergeant Sullivan, demonstrated in a most spectacular way how an enemy's ship would be blown up if they tried to enter our harbors. The general features of laying the mines, wiring, etc., were such as would be followed in actual warfare, and the company deserve a great deal of credit for their work.

Drills by the 1st and 2d Battalions of Naval Militia also showed them off to good advantage. Several military schools gave military exhibition drills, and served to show how quickly our youths can master military movements with proper instruction.

Following the review taken by Secretary of War Root on the opening night, April 27, the reviewing officers for the balance of the week were as follows: Tuesday, General Francis V. Greene, U. S. V.; Wednesday, General George Moore Smith, N. G. N. Y.; Thursday, Rear Admiral Frederick Rogers, U. S. N.; Friday, Major General Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. A., and Saturday, Major General S. B. M. Young, U. S. A.

## NEW QUARTERS FOR THE ARMY.

WAR COLLEGE BOARD RECOMMENDS DISTRIBUTION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

When the insurrection in the Philippines enabled the Secretary of War to determine upon the strength of the garrisons to be retained in those islands, it was decided to provide quarters in the United States for twenty regiments of Infantry, ten of Cavalry and nearly all of the Coast and Field Artillery. The first step in this scheme was to reduce the size of the organizations from the war strength which had obtained during their service in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, and then to determine at what points permanent quarters should be provided for them. At the last session of Congress these matters were laid before that body and the result was a liberal appropriation for the proper housing of the Army. The excessive cost of material and high price of labor will prevent the construction of all the barracks needed. The Secretary of War directed that the whole matter be turned over to the War College Board for a determination as to how and where the appropriation could be best expended treating the question as a whole.

The War College Board has submitted a report to the Secretary of War recommending the allotment of funds for construction work at a large number of widely separated posts. The board has invited special attention to the need of preserving intact such large reservations as Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Assiniboine and Keogh in Montana, at which points the Government owns large quantities of land. The board expresses the opinion that the time has arrived when it is very desirable to establish garrisons at several important points which shall consist of representations from all arms of the Service. To carry out this idea, which is recommended not only for the military but also for the economical advantage which it possesses, the board has recommended that a garrison to consist of one regiment of Infantry, one squadron of Cavalry and two batteries of Field Artillery be provided for at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Fort Sheridan, Illinois, Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and the new post near Buffalo, New York. A garrison of this size already exists at the General Service and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where the young officers of the Army are instructed in the duties of all arms. A similar garrison already exists at the temporary cantonment at Monterey, California. These mixed garrisons are regarded as specially desirable also, for the opportunity they afford commanding officers to familiarize themselves with the administration and command of all arms.

Prior to the war with Spain a number of posts were constructed accommodating a regiment of Infantry each; at that time a regiment consisted of two battalions of four companies each. The present intention is to add barracks at several of these stations for another battalion, completing them for the present regiments of twelve companies each. At the present time Plattsburg Barracks, New York, is the only post in the United States accommodating an entire regiment of Infantry.

When the plans of the board are carried out a number of changes will be made in the stations of troops, about the most important of these will be the removal of the Cavalry from Jefferson Barracks, which has been a Cavalry post since 1826, and the turning over of that station for a regiment of Infantry. The Presidio of

San Francisco will also be vacated by the Artillery as soon as their quarters are complete in the vicinity of the new fortifications erected to protect the harbor.

The Congress, at its last session, passed several acts authorizing the sale of old military stations which had grown to be valuable property within the limits of Indianapolis, Indiana, Buffalo, New York, and Cleveland, Ohio. The Secretary of War was authorized to dispose of these properties and invest the proceeds in land without the city limits at each point, for the construction of new posts.

Although there have been no Indian outbreaks for many years, a large number of garrisons will necessarily be retained at various points on the frontier.

The Cavalry and Infantry have seen comparatively little garrison life since April, 1898, and regiments now en route to the Philippine Islands were only allowed to remain in the United States about eighteen months. When the construction work recommended by the War College Board is carried out the Cavalry and Infantry regiments will have four years of comparatively comfortable quarters at home, alternating with two years service in the Philippines. This is based upon the assumption that the present garrisons in the Philippines will be ample to meet military requirements in those islands.

Nearly all the posts in the United States receive some allotment from this appropriation but the principal expenditure will be made at the following points:

Fort Douglas, Utah, officers' quarters; Duchesne, Utah, Harrison, Mont., and Greble, R. L. enlargement of existing barracks; Ethan Allen, Vt. barracks and quarters for an additional squadron of Cavalry; Hunchuca, Ariz., construction of new stables, non-commissioned officers' quarters, and shops; Keogh, Mont., Cavalry stables; Logan, Colo., enlarging guard-house and band barracks; Myer, Va., enlarging band barracks and wagon sheds, construction of shop and stable-guard buildings for Field Artillery.

Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., store-houses and officers' quarters; Fort Snelling, Minn., reconstruction of Old Fort Snelling to accommodate a squadron of Cavalry, and a barracks and quarters necessary for an additional battalion of Infantry in the new post; Wayne, Mich., and Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y., non-commissioned staff officers' quarters; Yellowstone, Wyo., minor improvements; Chickamauga Park, Ga., barracks and quarters for one squadron of Cavalry; Madison Barracks, N. Y., alterations to increase barrack and stable accommodations; Fort Riley, Kas., Cavalry band barracks Cavalry stables, alterations to Artillery stables, stable-guard and shop buildings, and a building for farriers and horse-shoers; Fort Sheridan, Ill., barracks and quarters for one squadron of Cavalry and two batteries of Field Artillery, non-commissioned staff officers' quarters, Q. M. store-house, and a guard-house; Vancouver Barracks, Wash., gun sheds, guard rooms, and shops for Field Artillery, barracks for two companies of Infantry, guard-house, and enlargement of Department Headquarters office building; Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Q. M. and Sub-sistence store-houses, officers' mess building, remodeling barracks for Signal Corps, and remodeling stables; Des Moines, Iowa, barracks and quarters for an additional squadron of Cavalry, and Q. M. shops; D. A. Russell, Wyo., Commissary store-house, and barracks and quarters for an additional battalion of Infantry; McPherson, Ga., barracks and quarters for an additional battalion of Infantry; Ontario, N. Y., barracks, quarters, store-houses, etc., for a battalion of Infantry.

The allotments for Coast Artillery include: Fort Baker, Cal., officers' quarters, increasing storage facilities, and a barrack; Barrancas, Fla., 2 sets field officers' quarters, band barracks, company barracks, non-commissioned staff officers' quarters, buildings for shop and guard-house; Caswell, N. C., quarters for officers, non-commissioned staff officers and hospital steward; Flagler, Wash., quarters for the commanding officer, bachelor officers, non-commissioned staff officers, and barracks for one band and one company; Hancock, N. J., additions to barracks and store-house, and quarters for non-commissioned staff officers; Key West Barracks, Fla., quarters for officers and non-commissioned officers; Fort McKinley, Me., officers and non-commissioned staff officers. Q. M. store-house and two barracks; Mile, Cal., and Mott, N. J., officers' quarters and one barrack; Preble, Me., an administration building; Presidio of S. F., Cal., bachelor officers' quarters; Fort Screven, Ga., quarters for officers and non-commissioned staff officers, and a guard-house; Stevens, Ore., officers' quarters, and enlargement of store-house; Terry, N. Y., removal of buildings to another site, and officers' quarters; Washington, Md., bachelor officers' quarters, and additions to storage facilities; Totten, N. Y., administration building, officers' and non-commissioned staff officers' quarters, and additions to present buildings; Jackson Barracks, La., non-commissioned staff officers' quarters, lavatory, guard-house, and bakery; Getty, S. C., commissary store-house; Slocum, N. Y., commissary store-house and Q. M. store-house; DeSoto, Fla., officers' and non-commissioned officers' quarters; Dade, Fla., officers' and non-commissioned officers' quarters, mess hall, and kitchens; Rodman, Mass., hospital, and hospital stewards' quarters; Warren, Mass., and Columbia, Wash., officers' and non-commissioned staff officers' quarters; Monroe, Va., Artillery School buildings, bachelor officers' quarters, and several double sets of officers' quarters; Rosecrans, Cal., officers' and non-commissioned staff officers' quarters, and one barrack.

Secretary Moody has written a letter dated April 24, 1903, to Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, in which he says: "The Department has considered the question presented in the Bureau's memorandum of the 23d instant as to whether promotions to the grade of lieutenant commander and lieutenant, provided for in the act approved March 3, 1903, making appropriations for the fiscal year 1904, 'are to be made in each calendar or each fiscal year.' It is settled by the authorities on statutory construction that the word 'year' is to be construed to mean a calendar year unless otherwise stated or indicated by the context. The clause in question reads: 'The increase in the grades of lieutenant commander and lieutenant provided for in this act shall be filled by promotion each year of not exceeding twenty-five per centum of the total number of the increase in each of the said grades. Certain of the promotions authorized by this provision of law have already been made, by which action the Department has indirectly construed the statute as having reference to the calendar and not to the fiscal year. The fiscal year embraced in the legislation to which this act refers does not begin until July 1, 1903. If, therefore, the clause should be treated as referring to fiscal years, the promotions in question could not lawfully have been made until July 1, 1903. The Bureau is accordingly instructed that the words 'each year' as employed in the statute above quoted are to be read as 'each calendar year.'"



## ARMY RELIEF MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Army Relief Society was held on Wednesday, April 29, at 10:30 a. m., at the residence of Hon. John Bigelow, No. 21 Gramercy Park, New York. An election of officers was held and addresses were made by Mrs. E. H. Liscum, General Chaffee, Dr. Donald Sage Mackery, and others. The question was raised as to whether the war being over, the services of the Relief Society were further required. Some account was given, through various reports, of the cases in which widows and orphans of the Army had been succored by the Relief Society in times of their great emergency and the fact was made clear that while membership in the Mutual Aid Society is a positive duty and necessity on the part of officers, the sympathetic aid of the Army Relief Society is an invaluable factor in the lives of their widows and orphans. The need of an endowment fund was dwelt upon as what is hoped for and to be earnestly worked for, especially as it is desired that the work may include the wives and children of enlisted men. Among other facts brought out to show how efficiently the society is working was the statement that sixteen children are being educated and clothed by it. One of these, a boy, has received his appointment to the Military Academy.

Mrs. Liscum, widow of the late Col. Emerson H. Liscum, U.S.A., who was killed in the attack on Tien Tsin, China, in 1900, made a deeply impressive address in behalf of the widows of officers and men of the Army. As there has been some misapprehension concerning what she said, we have requested Mrs. Liscum to furnish us with a copy of her remarks which we reserve for another week.

General Chaffee thanked the society in the name of the Army for its generous and sympathetic work. He urged also with great force the necessity for frugal living by Army officers, always considering it absolutely necessary to pay each year the \$25 making them members of the Army Mutual Aid Society, which gives their widows a substantial sum, sometimes as much as \$3,000.

General Chaffee said he would not like to urge the claims of the society, particularly upon civilians, as it was the duty of soldiers, as of all other men, to strive to make provision for their families. He described the Army Mutual Aid Association, which pays \$3,000 by telegraph to the widow, immediately after the death of any member.

"We have about 1,300 members, and we ought to have 2,500," said he. "The association will have \$100,000 on hand to-morrow. Every officer ought to be a member, and particularly every one with a family. If an officer does not join, he is not entitled to much consideration. I do not criticize the Government. Giving careful consideration to what most men make in other callings, I think we are paid well. The officers in some European armies look upon us as millionaires. The Japanese lieutenant general who was with us in Peking received less than our second lieutenants. I have indeed told hundreds of lieutenants and captains, too, that it was not necessary for them to live in the style of major generals. I hope that your society will be enabled to continue its work, on a larger scale, and that you will get your endowment."

These officers were elected: President, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont; first vice-president, Mrs. Adna H. Chaffee; second vice-president, Mrs. Charles F. Roe; third vice-president, Mrs. Emerson H. Liscum; treasurer, Cornelius N. Bliss, jr.

## TARGET PRACTICE AT PENSACOLA.

The following are to be added to the list of those making 100 per cent. in target practice in the North Atlantic fleet while at Pensacola:

J. E. Koster, G.C.M., 2c. Kearsarge, 8 inch, 4 shots 4 hits, 100; R. Nelson, Sea., Kearsarge, 5-inch, 4 shots, 4 hits, 100; L. D. Lynch, O.S., H. F. Wilson, A. 1c., G. A. Lilley, Lds., W. Seneschall, Sea., each made three out of four shots, or 75 per cent. with the 5-inch guns on the Kearsarge and O. Rhode, Cox., T. Weber, App. 1c., three out of four with the 8-inch gun. Others who have made 75 per cent. not already noted are J. M. Bligh, A. 1c., C. G. Fannis, Cox., with the 6 inch gun; A. Webb, G.M., 1c., J. J. Cox, G.C., 2c. with the 13-inch gun; H. Allen, Cox., with the 13-inch; J. B. Grey, A. 1c., J. E. Green, Sea., and F. T. Walling, A. 1c., with the 6-inch R.F. gun all of the Alabama; C. Nordmeyer, M.A.A., 1c., with the Kearsarge, 13-inch gun; F. T. Walling, A. 1c.; C. H. Young, Cox., with the 8-inch, J. F. Dorey, Sea., and H. F. Sweeney, A. 1c., with the 5-inch all of the Kearsarge. The following made the percentages marked against their names: Alabama, H. W. Bennett, Sergt. M.C., 80; E. R. Houser, Priv. M.C., 80; B. C. McHenry, Priv. M.C., 75; G. S. Thistlewaite, Priv. M.C., 90; C. A. Pressler, A. 1c., 80, with the 6-pounder.

We omitted to state last week that the 100 per cent. scores of A. W. Marchant, Cox., N. A. Lindbland, Sea., C. Pank, Sea.; F. J. Lohender, A. 1c., Burmeister, Sea., and H. Collett, A. 2c., were made with the 6 inch guns, and those of H. E. Hansen, G.E., 1c., A. R. Fish, A. 1c., with the 13-inch gun; those of F. L. Krippe, Sea., A. F. Gaul, Sea., and G. J. Banks, Cox., with the 5-inch; B. S. Buscher, A. 1c., made two scores of 100, one with six shots from the semi-automatic 6-pounder, and another of ten shots from the 6-pounder.

## HOW OUR SAILORS ARE FED.

In Fleet Circular No. 15, U.S. Flagship Kentucky, Hong Kong, March 18, 1903, Admiral Evans says: "The attention of all commanding officers and other officers concerned is called to the below bill of fare for the general mess of this flagship for the month of September, 1902. During the extensive cruising of the Kentucky, over practically the entire eastern coast of this station, from Vladivostok on the north, to Singapore on the south, and to the various ports of Japan, China, Korea, and the Philippine Islands, it has been thoroughly demonstrated that the below articles of food, contained in the bill of fare, are easily procurable in quantity and quality, and in cost well within the value of the ration, and commanding officers will interest themselves in, and cause the officers and men who may be charged with the carrying out and management of the general messes of the vessels under their command, to provide a bill of fare for the crews equal to, so far as practicable, the below mentioned bill of fare of the Kentucky and strive to improve upon it in any manner possible. The Kentucky's bill of fare is given as a sample of what has been and can be provided throughout the cruising limits of the station, and commanding officers

are directed to use every effort to make the quality and variety as great and as attractive as possible. The condition and character of the general mess on board each ship is a material factor in not only increasing the health and comfort of the crew, but also an addition to the efficiency of a vessel, which must always result from the general satisfaction of those on board.

The articles provide for breakfast every day under this bill of fare are, bread, butter, and coffee, and on different days, canned meat hash, fresh beef stew, baked beans, and tinned ham and egg omelettes, oat meal and milk and boiled eggs, bacon and egg omelettes, codfish balls, codfish hash. The dinner bill of fare, besides boiled potatoes, beets, bread, and coffee, includes roast beef, vegetable soup, pea soup, tinned meat, baked fish, tomato sauce, roast pork, cabbage boiled with salt pork, salt beef and cabbage, roast pork, tomato gravy, salt pork and cabbage, macaroni, soup and boiled potatoes, ham and cabbage, roast beef and macaroni soup, cocoa or tea being occasionally substituted for coffee, and biscuits and corn bread. For supper the men have coffee or tea, bread and butter, and occasionally cake, pork chops with tomato gravy, cold roast beef with fried potatoes, cold roast pork, pot roast, macaroni and cheese with fried potatoes and tinned meat, salmon salad and rice pudding, cold roast beef and cold beans, beef steak and onions, salt beef hash and boiled eggs, fresh beef stew, egg omelettes. It is advised that "this Fleet Circular will be kept posted on the bulletin board of each vessel, and whenever the bill of fare herein quoted is not equalled or improved upon, the commanding officer will, at the end of the month, make a full report to the Commander-in-Chief of all the circumstances causing the deficiency."

## LAUNCH OF THE COLORADO.

The armored cruiser Colorado was successfully launched at Philadelphia, Pa., April 25, from Cramp's shipyards in the presence of some 25,000 persons. Miss Cora May Peabody, daughter of Governor Peabody of Colorado, christened the vessel.

Among others on the grand stand were Assistant Secretary of the Navy Darling and his wife, Governor Peabody of Colorado, Rear Admiral Melville, Rear Admiral Bradford and his wife, Rear Admirals O'Neill and Endicott, Rear Admiral Bowles and wife, Captains Eaton and Baird, Commander and Mrs. Cowles, Commanders Southerland and Schroeder, all of the Navy; Major Lauchheimer of the Marine Corps; Cheikh Bey, the Turkish minister, and his two sons; Senor Riano of the Spanish Legation; Captain Boutekoff, military attaché of the Russian Legation; Commander Takahira, naval attaché of the Japanese Legation, and other persons.

More than a thousand persons sat down to the luncheon in the mould-loft, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. It was a generous one, and wine was not wanting. At a huge round table in the middle of the hall, which was surmounted by a tall rose tree loaded with magnificent blossoms, were Miss Peabody, at the right of Charles H. Cramp; her mother on the left, and Governor Peabody, Mayor Weaver, Assistant Secretary Darling and other distinguished guests. There were no set speeches and the whole affair was informal. At a table not far from the central one were four graduates of Yale who reside in Colorado. They gave the Yale cheer at frequent intervals in honor of the occasion.

After the guests had finished, the workmen of the Cramps and their families were admitted to the mould-loft and lunched there as well as those who had preceded them. For no one had it been more of a gala day than for them.

The Colorado is the fifteenth warship built by the Cramps for the United States Navy, and is the largest vessel upon which the company has ever worked. She is a vessel of 13,680 tons displacement, and is 502 feet in length, 69 feet 6 1/2 inches in breadth, with a draft of 24 feet 1 inch. She is a sister ship to the West Virginia, particulars of which appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of April 25, page 844.

## THE PENSACOLA ANNUAL CHALLENGE CUP.

Among the pleasant reminders of their visit to Pensacola, Fla., carried away with them by the North Atlantic fleet is the cup presented by the citizens of Pensacola to the ship in the battleship squadron, Atlantic Fleet, which made the greatest number of points in the pulling races conducted under the conditions below named:

1. At least four battleships must be present and allowed to enter and compete in the original races for this cup when authorized by the commander of the battleship squadron.

2. Boats to be navy yard built, standard pattern, with regulation straight ash oars, with no restriction as to the composition of the crews.

3. Races to be one (1) mile straight-away on course to be determined by the commander of the battleship squadron or his representatives and governed by the racing rules of sailing and pulling races of the North Atlantic Fleet.

4. The greatest number of points in the four following races will decide the winning ship; every ship to enter one boat of the following classes:

	Points.
1st-12 oared cutter sunken oar-locks—12 oars	22 6 3
2d—Double banked whaleboats—12 oars	22 6 3
3d—Single banked gigs—6 oars	11 4 2
4th—Dinghies—4 oars	7 2 1

5. The cup will have the name of the winning ship with day of contest engraved thereon, and will be held by said ship until yielded by defeat or default. When a ship holding the cup goes out of commission or is detached from the flagship it will be turned over to the custody of the flagship of the squadron, to be contested for anew.

6. It is desired that the committee be kept informed from time to time as to the history of the cup. When possible the races should be held in Pensacola Harbor.

## THE MANNING BEATS THE ALERT.

The gig race between the crews of the Revenue Cutter Manning and the Navy training ship Alert, for which preparations have been under way ever since the arrival of Admiral Glass' fleet of warships from the south, came off at San Diego, Cal., April 22, and was won by the unbeaten Manning's, who now have nineteen races to their credit—and also large wads of cold cash.

The day proved a most delightful one for the race. The water was smooth, and only a light breeze was blowing. Long before the hour set for the race crowds of people

swarmed to the water front and every available vessel, launch, sail and row boat was crowded. The Government launch General De Russy was kept busy carrying Army and Navy officers and friends aboard the Manning, while others viewed the race from the launch which kept in good view of the racing boats. The race was over a straight course of three miles.

The Mannings started with a stroke of 36 and the Alerts 37. At 12:11 the Mannings were pulling 35 and the Alerts 36. When the Fifth street wharf was reached, at 12:16 the Mannings were pulling 35 and the Alerts 37. At the finish the Mannings were pulling a strong oar at 36 and Alerts at 37. The Mannings crossed the line at 12:26 and the Alerts at 12:28, two minutes later.

Every steam craft on the bay sent up a series of toots, and pandemonium prevailed.

The judges of the race were Lieut. R. O. Crisp, executive officer of the Manning, and Lieut. Geo. T. Pettengill of the Alert, with Ford Carpenter referee.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Boston Navy Yard is undergoing several changes in its clerical force, notably in the construction department, the chief stenographer, Herbert S. Hamaford having been ordered to the Cavite Yard, P.I. Prof. E. R. Pommer, who has had charge of the fireproof wood tests for three years, goes to the Puget Sound Naval Station. Harry E. Haines and H. I. Cole, ship's draughtsmen, are ordered to the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Washington. The yard had a \$300 fire in the equipment department early last week, which was extinguished speedily and without danger to life through the precaution of Commander Moore. Orders are being rapidly carried out on the gunboat Newport, which will be ready for service May 16. The Nashville is now ready.

Following a very complete overhauling and repair, the U.S.S. Bennington has sailed from the Mare Island Navy Yard, where the repairs were carried out, and will become attached to the Pacific fleet under command of Rear Admiral Henry Glass, U.S.N. The Bennington has been in pretty constant commission ever since her completion in 1888 and she and her consorts, the Concord and Yorktown, have proved themselves to be of the most efficient type for their displacement. The advantage possessed by these vessels is largely due to the fact that nearly twenty-five per cent. of their displacement is fuel, as they are of 1,700 tons displacement and their bunker capacity is four hundred tons. The Bennington is under the command of Comdr. Chauncey Thomas, U.S.N.

Following the lead set by this country it is reported that the German naval authorities will institute a series of experiments in coaling ships at sea, which will be carried out with all the customary thoroughness of the German government, and will probably solve some of the problems still confronting the naval powers in this matter. The tests will be made in Spanish waters, under the immediate control of a high officer of the German navy.

The Navy Department has under consideration plans for the construction of several fast scouts to serve as "eyes for the Navy," and preparatory to asking Congress for the necessary authority for their construction, data are being collected to determine the best type for the purpose. Admiral Dewey and the board over which he presides are anxious to provide the Navy with such vessels, the idea being to attach them to the battle squadrons, their duty being to scour the seas in search of the enemy, keeping in touch with the squadron and apprising it without delay of the approach of the enemy. The armament of these vessels will of necessity be barely sufficient to keep off torpedo boats and other light craft.

The contract for the construction of a system of railway in the Charlestown Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., has been let to the New York Continental Jewel Filtering Company, and the work of installation will be begun at once, giving this yard facilities second to none in the handling of work and materials.

The monitor Arkansas, Commander Vreeland, arrived at St. Louis, Mo., April 26, and cast anchor off the foot of Market street and fired a Governor's salute of seventeen guns. The war vessel was unofficially welcomed to the city by a delegation which met the monitor at Jefferson Barracks and escorted her up the river. Thousands of people lined the banks of the Mississippi as the monitor steamed up stream, and Capt. Joseph H. Jobin welcomed the arrival with a submarine salute of dynamite which threw columns of water 200 feet or more in the air.

G.C.M.O. 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 48, 59, 60 and 61, Navy Department, relate to the trial of a number of enlisted men of the Navy for various violations of Regulations.

The Navy Department has announced that the following young men have successfully passed their mental examination for appointment as midshipmen in the Naval Academy, and will be given their physical examination: John Gilliam, Virginia; E. D. McWherter, Miss.; K. Heron, Calif.; J. L. Doxey, Arkansas; W. W. Bradley, North Dakota; H. C. Ridgely, Ill.; G. P. German, at large; N. H. White, Tenn.; G. Hobbs, Rhode Island; L. E. Bratton, Nebraska; B. Bruce, Iowa; W. F. Cochran, at large; J. M. Dallas, Tenn.; J. W. Lewis, Wis.; F. R. King, Ala.; W. H. Stiles, Jr., Ga.; Ralph E. Sampson, at large; C. T. Blackburn, Wyoming; Henry C. Gearing, Jr., Penn.; A. S. Carpenter, New York; C. C. Gill, Kansas; Alfred H. Miles, at large; W. P. Beecher, Ga.; E. H. Henderson, Ill.; B. B. Taylor, Va.; J. M. O'Brien, Mont.; R. E. Cassidy, Conn., and J. H. Mason, Fla. The next examination of candidates for admission for the Naval Academy will take place in Washington, D. C., on May 12, under the supervision of the Civil Service Commission. On June 12 the last examination will be held at Annapolis under the supervision of Captain Willard H. Brownson, superintendent of the Naval Academy. There will be no September examination this year.

First Lieut. Julius S. Turrill, of the Marine Corps, recently took the examination for appointment as a second lieutenant in the Army, and has passed the examination. It is questionable whether or not he will now accept his Army commission, as he would stand number 355 on the final list of Lieutenants of Infantry while he now stands well towards the top of the first lieutenants in the Marine Corps, and would certainly get his captaincy before he could possibly hope to be promoted to a first lieutenancy in the Army.

David C. Crowell, a citizen of Pennsylvania, has been appointed an assistant paymaster in the Navy, to rank from April 29, 1903, and James R. Dykes, a citizen of Georgia, has been appointed an assistant surgeon in the Navy, to rank from April 18, 1903. The following officers of the Navy have qualified for promotion to the next higher grade to that given with their respective names: Assistant Paymaster James S. Beecher, Passed



Assistant Paymasters Franklin P. Sackett, Trevor W. Leutze and McGill R. Goldsborough, and Lieut. William J. Maxwell.

The keen competition among the rank and file of the battleships composing the squadron of Rear Admiral Higginson is plainly seen in the rivalry as to accuracy of great gun fire. The initiative taken by the President in his speech, where he said that the only shots worth making are those that hit, is having a very good effect on the ships of the squadron. The latest example of the value of this rivalry is from the Alabama. A general average of 50.7 in a possible 100 covers the work of one week's target practice with guns of all calibers.

The U.S.S. Iroquois, stationed at Honolulu, has been ordered to Midway Islands. Lieut. Comdr. C. Laird, goes on the vessel to instruct the Commercial Cable Company where to land the cable, and for the purpose of selecting a station for a Government lighthouse.

The following vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron have been ordered to the navy yards designated: Kearsarge, Alabama, Indiana and Iowa, to New York yard; Illinois, Texas and Olympia to Norfolk yard, and the Scorpion and Massachusetts to the Boston yard.

The crews of the U.S.S. Indiana intend celebrating their recent skill in gunnery by a banquet and ball to be held on May 4 at the Lexington Opera House. Six hundred invitations have been sent out, and Fanciulli's 71st Regiment band will furnish the music. Fanciulli has composed a grand march dedicated to the Indiana and other new tunes for the occasion.

The commandants of naval stations have been called upon for recommendations for the appointment of ten mates who are to be chosen annually on about July 1 from the enlisted men of the Navy. Each applicant for appointment must be a chief petty officer of the seaman branch, at least thirty-five years of age, serving under continuous service, who has had fifteen years' service in a sea-going ship, with an average of 85 per cent., taken from all his enlistment records, and there must be on file in the Bureau of Navigation letters of recommendation from his commanding officers.

There are now seventy-two vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, which will have to be filled by appointment from the ranks and from civil life. The President has already made several designations for examination, and others are soon to be made. The vacancies in the staff departments of the Marine Corps are not to be filled until the return of the President to Washington. By designation of officers to fill these positions the number of vacancies in the Marine Corps will be increased to eighty-three.

#### MASTER ELECTRICIANS.

G.O. 65, APRIL 28, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

Publishes the following extract from the act of Congress making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904:

One hundred electrician sergeants, to be assigned for duty at such places as the Secretary of War may direct, at \$408 each, \$40,800: Provided, that there shall be added to the Artillery Corps twenty-five master electricians, to be enlisted by the Secretary of War, after such examination as he may prescribe, who shall receive \$75 per month and the allowance of an ordnance sergeant, \$22,500.

We publish the following extracts in the order governing the appointment and examination of master electricians.

Applications of enlisted men for appointment as master electricians will be forwarded through military channels to the commandant of the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, New York. An applicant will not be recommended for appointment by his commanding officer unless he has had a thorough course of study, embracing mathematics to include geometry and trigonometry, physics, electricity, and mechanical drawing, and three years of practical training in the use and care of steam and oil engines, of machines and machinists' tools, and of electrical appliances and apparatus, and unless he shall have fully satisfied his immediate commander that he possesses the requisite theoretical, practical, and moral qualifications for the position of master electrician. No application will be forwarded unless it is accompanied by proper evidence in the form of certificates from responsible parties showing that the applicant has received the required theoretical and practical training and that his moral character is good.

Applicants from civil life for appointment as master electricians will apply direct to the commandant of the School of Submarine Defense for examination, and as in the case of enlisted men their applications must be accompanied by certificates from responsible parties showing that the applicant has received a thorough course of study, embracing mathematics to include geometry trigonometry, physics, electricity, and mechanical drawing; and three years of practical training in the use and care of steam and oil engines, of machines and machinists' tools, and of electrical appliances and apparatus; and also that his moral character is good. These certificates should preferably be from principals of schools and former employers, and should clearly show the amount and scope of theoretical instruction the applicant has received, his practical experience and skill in work of the kind designated, and his habits of industry and sobriety.

The examination papers in cases of both enlisted men and civilians will be prepared by the Torpedo Board, and will be of such scope as to clearly demonstrate that the applicant has the requisite theoretical knowledge of mathematics, physics, electricity, and mechanical drawing for the position of master electrician. Should the theoretical examination of an applicant be satisfactory to the Torpedo Board the commandant will, if the applicant be an enlisted man, request the proper authority to order him to the school for a practical examination; if the applicant be a civilian the commandant will request the commanding officer of the post where the applicant was examined to enlist him as a private in the Artillery Corps, and to have him ordered to report at the school for a practical examination, with the understanding that if he fails in this examination he will be given the option of being immediately honorably discharged from the service, or of serving out his enlistment.

The practical examination at the school will be under the direction of the Torpedo Board and will cover a period not to exceed two months, during which time the applicant will be given a thorough practical test as to his skill in mechanical drawing and his ability to care for, use, and repair the various engines, machinery and electrical apparatus pertaining to seacoast fortifications and their appurtenances.

Should an enlisted man fail in an examination he will not be permitted to undergo a second examination within less than one year unless he is specially recommended therefor by the commandant of the school; should a civilian fail in his examination he will be given the option provided for in his enlistment.

A practical examination of applicants who have passed a satisfactory theoretical examination for the position of master electrician will be held at the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, New York, for a period not to exceed two months, beginning Aug. 1, 1903. Applicants will forward their applications with necessary certificates in time to have them reach the commandant of the school on or before June 1, 1903. No application received after that date will be considered in connection with this examination.

Like examinations will be held from time to time as men are wanted for the position, the dates of the examinations to be announced in general orders from these headquarters.

## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.  
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Major Gen. Charles Heywood.

### VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

#### NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief.  
Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Second in Command, Address of squadron, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.

#### Battleship Squadron.

KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill, Arrived at So. Drill Grounds April 28.  
ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. Arrived at So. Drill Grounds April 28.  
IOWA, Capt. Thomas Perry. Arrived at So. Drill Grounds April 28.  
INDIANA, Capt. W. H. Emory. At navy yard, New York.  
ILLINOIS, Capt. George H. Converse. Arrived at So. Drill Grounds April 28.  
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Henry N. Manney. Capt. J. G. Eaton ordered to command. Arrived at Hampton Roads April 28.  
TEXAS, Capt. William T. Swinburne. Arrived at So. Drill Grounds April 28.  
SCORPION (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. Arrived at So. Drill Grounds April 28.

#### Caribbean Squadron.

OLYMPIA (Flagship of Admiral Coghlan), Capt. Henry W. Lyon. Arrived at So. Drill Grounds April 28.  
ATLANTA, Comdr. William H. Turner. Sailed April 24 from San Juan for Key West.  
MARIETTA, Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl. Arrived at Boston April 28. Has been ordered out of commission.  
RALEIGH, Comdr. A. P. Nazro. Sailed April 27 from Ponta Delgada for Gibraltar.  
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. Sailed April 24 from Pensacola for San Domingo City.  
PANTHER, Comdr. J. C. Wilson. Arrived at Culebra April 28.  
VIXEN, Comdr. Walter McLean. At Culebra.

#### EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral C. S. Cotton, Commander-in-Chief. Assumed command April 28.  
Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of Postmaster, New York.  
CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. James H. Dayton. Capt. C. C. Cornwell ordered to command. Arrived at Marseilles April 28.  
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Newton E. Mason. Arrived at Marseilles April 28.  
MACHIAS, Comdr. Henry McCrea. Arrived at Marseilles April 28.  
ALBANY, Comdr. John A. Rodgers. Arrived at Marseilles April 28.

#### SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Geo. W. Sumner, Commander-in-Chief. Address of this station is care of Postmaster, New York City.  
NEWARK (Flagship), Comdr. Richard Wainwright. At Montevideo.  
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. At Montevideo.  
DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. Sailed April 29 from Buenos Aires for Montevideo.  
GLOUCESTER (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. At Montevideo.

#### PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Henry Glass, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. J. J. Hunker. Arrived at Montevideo.  
BOSTON, Comdr. Charles P. Perkins. Arrived at San Pedro April 28.  
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps. Arrived at San Pedro April 28.  
PERRY, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
RANGER, Comdr. W. P. Potter. Arrived at San Pedro April 28.  
WHEELING, Comdr. E. B. Underwood. At Auckland.

#### ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet. Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, Commander-in-Chief Philippine Squadron. Rear Admiral Yates Stirling has been ordered to command Northern Squadron. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Postage, two cents.  
KENTUCKY (flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Robert M. Berry. At Yokohama.  
RAINBOW, Comdr. G. L. Dyer. (Flagship of Admiral Cooper). At Cavite.  
WISCONSIN (flagship of Admiral Stirling), Capt. U. Sebree. At Bremerton, Wash. Has been ordered to Asiatic Station.  
OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell. At Yokohama.  
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. E. M. Hughes. At Cavite.  
CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. William A. Gill. At Cavite.  
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Daniel D. V. Stuart. Arrived at Yokohama April 28.  
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. H. O. Dunn. At Cavite, P.I.  
GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut. Harry A. Field. At Subig.  
GLACIER, Comdr. Arthur B. Speyers. Sailed April 22 from Cavite for Colombo.  
HELENA, Comdr. Sydney A. Staunton. At Yokohama.  
ISLE DE CUBA, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Parker. At Cavite.  
IRIS, Lieut. Henry B. Price. At Cavite.  
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). Sailed April 8 from Cavite for Yap.  
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. At Shanghai.  
MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. George W. Denfield. At Tongku, China. Address care of Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Naval forces, Asiatic Station.  
MONTREY, Comdr. W. H. Beecher. At Hong Kong.  
NANSHAN (supply ship). At Cavite.  
NEW ORLEANS, Comdr. Royal R. Ingersoll. At Yokohama. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., with whom special arrangements have been made to forward mails. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails.  
PISCATAQUA, Btsn. Andrew Anderson. At Cavite. Address Manila.  
POMPEY (merchant officers and crew). At Cavite.  
PRINCETON, Comdr. John B. Collins. Arrived at Yokohama April 24.  
VICKSBURG, Comdr. G. Blockinger. Arrived at Shanghai April 27.  
WILMINGTON, Comdr. U. R. Harris. At Yinkow.  
WOMPATUCK, Btsn. James Laven. At Olongopo. Address Manila.  
YORKTOWN, Comdr. Aaron Ward. Arrived at Yokohama April 28.  
ZAFIRO (supply vessel). At Hong Kong.

#### Gunboats Patrolling the Philippines.

ALBAY, Lieut. K. M. Bennett. At Zamboanga.  
CALLAO, Lieut. Edwin A. Anderson. At Canton.  
EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Winterhalter. Arrived at Hankow April 10.  
SAMAR, Lieut. E. L. Bisset. At Mindanao.  
QUIROS, Lieut. F. Boughter. At Mindanao.  
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. L. C. Bertolette. At Ichang.

### VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, &c.

ACCOMAC, Btsn. C. T. Chase. At Pensacola.  
ACTIVE, Btsn. Charles Wouters. At training station, San Francisco, Cal.  
ALBION, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.  
ALICE, Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
ALVARADO, Lieut. Harley H. Christy. Annapolis, Md.  
APACHE, Navy yard, New York. Address there.  
ARCTICUS (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Culebra.  
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Chas. E. Vreeland. Arrived at St. Louis April 26.  
BALTIMORE, Comdr. J. B. Briggs. Has been ordered in commission at New York.  
BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. A. E. Culver. At Boston.  
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Chauncey Thomas. Arrived at Mare Island April 28.  
CHICKASAW, Navy yard, New York. Address there.  
COAL BARGE NO. 1, Btsn. F. Carall. At Port Antonio, Jamaica. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.  
CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. Arrived at Hampton Roads April 26.  
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. George M. Stoney. At Washington. Address Washington, D.C.  
EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Moses L. Wood. Sailed April 28 from Port Antonio for Manzanillo.  
FORTUNE, Lieut. A. W. Hinds. Sailed April 23 from Panama for Acapulco. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco.  
HERCULES (tug). Arrived at So. Drill Grounds April 28.  
HIST, Lieut. Charles Owens. At Boston.  
HOLLAND (submarine), Lieut. A. MacArthur. At Annapolis. Address there.  
IROQUOISE (tug), Lieut. Hugh Rodman. At Honolulu, H.I. Address Honolulu.  
IWANA, Navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. At League Island.  
MASSAHOIT, Btsn. James Matthews. At naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.  
MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. Arrived at So. Drill Grounds April 28.  
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie. Address there.  
MODOC, At League Island.  
MOHAWK, Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
NARKEETA (tug). At New York.  
NASHVILLE, Comdr. John Hubbard. At Boston.  
NEW HAMPSHIRE, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.  
NEZINSOCT (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H.  
NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. Sailed April 28 from Annapolis for Hampton Roads.  
NINA (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H.  
OSCEOLA, Btsn. E. J. Norcott. At Key West.  
PAWNEE, Arrived at Newport April 28.  
PEORIA, Ensign Walter B. Tardy. Arrived at So. Drill Grounds April 28.  
PONTIAC, Navy yard, New York. Address there.  
PORTSMOUTH, Loaned to New Jersey Naval Militia.  
POWHATAN, At New York. Address there.  
PAWTUCKET, Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.  
POTOMAC, Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Culebra. Address care of Postmaster, New York.  
RAPIDO, Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.  
RESTLESS, Arrived at So. Drill Grounds April 28.  
STANDISH (tug). At Annapolis.  
SANDOVAL, Lieut. Martin E. Trench. At Annapolis.  
SAMOSET (tug). At Philadelphia.  
SATURN (merchant officers and crew). Arrived at Bremerton April 28. Address there.  
SEBAGO, Btsn. George B. Hendry. At navy yard, Sioux (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
SOLACE, Comdr. F. Singer. At Mare Island. Address there.  
SUPPLY, Comdr. William E. Sewell. At Guam. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
STYLPH, Lieut. C. F. Preston. At Washington. Address there.  
TECUMSEH, Btsn. J. Mahoney. At Washington. Address there.  
TRAFFIC, Navy yard, New York. Address there.  
TRITON, Btsn. E. M. Isaac. At navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
UNADILLA, Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
UNAS, Chief Btsn. J. McLaughlin. Arrived at San Juan April 26. Address San Juan, P.R.  
VIGILANT, Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.  
WABAN (tug). At Pensacola. Address there.  
WAHNETA, Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
WASP, Lieut. Blon B. Bierer. At Pensacola. Address Pensacola.  
WYOMING, Comdr. V. L. Cottman. Arrived at Mare Island April 28. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
YANKTON, Comdr. Austin M. Knight. At Port Antonio. Address care Postmaster, New York.

#### STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address Boston, Mass.  
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. G. C. Hanus, retired. Has sailed on summer cruise. Address care of Board of Education, 50th street and Park avenue, New York City.  
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). At League Island. Address there.

#### RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA, Capt. Albert S. Snow. At navy yard, New York.  
CONSTELLATION, Capt. William W. Mead. At Newport R.I. (attached to training station).  
FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Navy yard, Norfolk.  
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Francis W. Dickins. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
NIPISIC, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington.  
MINNEAPOLIS, Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. At navy yard, League Island, Pa.  
PENSACOLA, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. San Francisco, Cal.  
RICHMOND, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. Norfolk, Va.  
SANTÉE, Comdr. H. Osterhaus. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.  
SOUTHERY (prison ship), Comdr. Clayton S. Richman. retired. At Boston, Mass. Address there.  
WABASH, Capt. Geo. W. Pigman. At navy yard, Boston, Mass.

#### TORPEDO FLOTILLAS.

In active service under command of Lieut. L. H. Chandler. Address of Flotilla, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. G. W. Williams. Arrived at So. Drill Grounds April 28.  
BARRY, Lieut. N. E. Irwin. At Norfolk.  
CHAUNCEY, Lieut. S. E. Moses. Arrived at So. Drill Grounds April 28.  
DALE, Lieut. H. I. Cone. Arrived at So. Drill Grounds April 28.  
DECATUR, Lieut. L. H. Chandler. At Norfolk.  
In active service under command of Lieut. A. H. Davis. Address of Flotilla, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
TRUXTON, Lieut. A. H. Davis. Arrived at So. Drill Grounds April 28.  
WORDEN, Lieut. B. B. McCormick. At Norfolk.  
WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. At Norfolk.

#### FLOTILLA IN COMMISSION IN RESERVE.

Lieut. G. C. Davison, U.S.N., in command.  
At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. CUSHING, ERICSSON, FOOTE, DUPONT, PORTER, SOMERS, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON and THORNTON.



## TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, IN COMMISSION.

ADDER, Ensign F. L. Pinney, At Newport.  
 MCKEE and CRAVEN, Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.  
 TALBOT, Lieut. John F. Hines, At Annapolis. Trying oil fuel.  
 ROGERS, Ensign John J. Halligan, Jr. Washington. In connection with oil fuel tests.  
 GWIN, Lieut. John F. Hines. Naval Academy detail. Norfolk, under repairs.  
 DAHLGREN, Ensign C. P. Nelson. At New Suffolk.  
 LAWRENCE, Lieut. A. M. Procter. At Boston.  
 MCCASSIN, Ensign F. L. Pinney. At Newport.  
 STEWART, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. At Annapolis.  
 WINSLOW, Lieut. L. R. Sargent. At Newport.  
 WILKES. In reserve at Key West, Fla.

## TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Charles E. Fox. At Mare Island. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
 ALBERT, Comdr. Wm. W. Kimball. Sailed April 27 from San Diego on cruise.  
 ALLANCE, Comdr. Joseph B. Murdock. Sailed April 17 from Kingston for Hampton Roads. Mail address care Postmaster, New York city, N.Y.  
 AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Tillman. At Newport.  
 BUFFALO, Capt. Albert Ross. Arrived at Villefranche April 23. Address mail care Postmaster, New York.  
 ESSEX, Comdr. L. C. Hellner. Arrived at Hampton Roads April 30. Mail address care Postmaster, New York.  
 HARTFORD, Comdr. W. H. Reeder. Arrived at New York April 26. Itinerary: Leave May 4, arrive Gardner's Bay May 5. Leave Gardner's Bay Fridays during stay there, going to New London for fresh provisions and to give liberty, returning to Gardner's Bay on Mondays. Address all mail care U.S. Despatch Agent, New York.  
 LANCASTER, Comdr. George P. Colvocoresses. At League Island. Has been ordered out of commission.  
 MOHICAN, Comdr. W. F. Day. At Mare Island. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
 MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Corwin P. Rees. Arrived at Hampton Roads April 26. Address all mail Fort Monroe, Va.  
 PRAIRIE, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. Arrived at Hampton Roads April 29. Address care Postmaster, New York.  
 TOPEKA, Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels. Arrived at Newport News April 30. Address there.  
 YANKEE, Comdr. Geo. P. Colvocoresses. At League Island. Has been ordered in commission.

## COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crew.)

AJAX, At Boston. Address care of Postmaster, New York.  
 ALEXANDER. At Norfolk. Address care of Postmaster, New York.  
 CAESAR. At Norfolk.  
 BRUTUS. Arrived at Norfolk April 25.  
 HANNIBAL. At Norfolk. Address care Postmaster, New York.  
 LEBANON. Arrived at Lamberts Point April 29.  
 LEONIDAS. Arrived at Norfolk April 15.  
 MARCELLUS. Arrived at So. Drill Grounds April 29. Address care of Postmaster, New York.  
 NERO. Sailed April 29 from Tompkinsville for Boston. Address care of Postmaster, New York city.  
 STERLING. Arrived at Portsmouth, N.H., April 13.

## FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. F. Swift, retired. Address Station.  
 FISH HAWK, Btjn. J. A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

## VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth. At Pensacola, Fla., temporarily.  
 BEAR—Capt. J. F. Wild. San Francisco, Cal.  
 BOUTWELL—At Newberne, N.C. Capt. J. A. Slamm.  
 CALUMET—At New York, N.Y.  
 CHANDLER—At Boston, Mass.  
 CHASE—Practice ship, Capt. W. E. Reynolds, Arundel Cove, Md.  
 COLFAX—At Arundel Cove, Md. 1st Lieut. John C. Moore.  
 DALLAS—At New London, Conn. Capt. E. C. Chayter.  
 DEXTER—At New Bedford, Mass.  
 FESSENDEN—At Detroit, Mich. Capt. J. W. Howison.  
 FORWARD—At Charleston, S.C. Capt. W. S. Howland.  
 GALVESTON—At Galveston, Texas. Capt. O. D. Myrick.  
 GOLDEN GATE—At San Francisco, Cal. 1st Lieut. J. C. Cantwell.  
 GRANT—At Port Townsend, Wash. Capt. D. F. Tozier.  
 GRESHAM—At New York, N.Y. Capt. T. D. Walker.  
 GUTHRIE—At Baltimore, Md. Capt. T. D. Lay, retired.  
 HAMILTON—At Savannah, Ga. 1st Lieut. F. J. Haake.  
 HUDSON—At New York, N.Y.  
 McCULLOCH—At San Francisco, Cal. Capt. W. C. Coulson.  
 McLANE—At Key West, Fla. Capt. A. P. R. Hanks.  
 MANHATTAN—At New York, N.Y. Capt. L. N. Stodder, retired.  
 MANNING—At San Diego, Cal. Capt. C. H. McLellan.  
 MORRILL—At Milwaukee, Cal. Capt. A. B. Davis, retired.  
 ONONDAGO—At Philadelphia, Pa. Capt. W. G. Ross.  
 PLYMOUTH—At Astoria, Oregon. Capt. W. A. Failing.  
 RUSH—At Seattle, Wash. Capt. C. C. Fengar (retiring).  
 SENECA—At Baltimore, Md. Capt. H. B. Rogers.  
 SLOOP SPERRY—At Patchogue, N.Y. 1st Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte.  
 SMITH—Wrecked at New Orleans, La.  
 THETIS—At Bremerton, Wash. Capt. M. A. Healy.  
 TUSCARORA—At Baltimore, Md. Capt. D. A. Hall.  
 WASHINGTON—At Philadelphia, Pa. Capt. J. C. Mitchell, retired.  
 WINDWARD—At Baltimore, Md. Capt. S. E. Maguire.  
 WINONA—At Philadelphia, Pa., repairing.  
 WOODBURY—At Portland, Me. Capt. O. S. Wiley.

## G.O. 123, MARCH 13, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Publishes the rules designed to meet the requirements of the act of Congress approved July 28, 1902, entitled "An act to provide for the examination of certain officers of the Marine Corps and to regulate promotion therein," and the act approved March 3, 1899, entitled "An act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States."

## Nos. 21 AND 22, MEMORANDA FOR OFFICERS OF PAY CORPS, U.S.N.

These memoranda relate to the following decisions from the Comptroller of the Treasury: No. 21 has the following data:

Travel expenses of pay clerks, U.S. Navy, returning home after a voluntary termination of service.—Not allowed.  
 Pay of officers of the Navy on leave.—A Navy officer on Army pay and allowances is entitled to old Navy waiting orders pay while on leave for causes other than sickness or wounds, or lawfully awaiting orders, in excess of thirty days in any one year, or in excess of the accumulations of leave allowed by law, if the waiting orders pay is greater than one-half shore pay according to Army rates.

Commutation of quarters while temporarily absent from vessel.—An officer of the Navy attached to and performing duty on a vessel is not entitled to commutation of quarters.

No. 22 relates to the following:

Additional pay for good conduct medals to be included in honorable discharge gratuity.  
 Pay of a chief engineer on retired list, promoted by act of Congress to next higher grade.

Pay of Navy officer in hospital in a foreign country.—A Navy officer, who, while traveling to join his vessel, is ordered to hospital in a foreign country for treatment, is not entitled to shore duty beyond seas while in hospital, and is not entitled to full Army pay.

Gratuity to sea men for distinguished conduct.

Travel orders contemplating but one trip entitle officer to mileage.

Shipment of remains of officers who died at sea chargeable to appropriation "Bringing home remains of officers and men, Navy and Marine Corps, who die abroad."

Referring to Memoranda No. 14, page 16, "G-Pay of Retired Officers," strike out paragraph 7 and insert "Officers who are retired on the same pay as officers of the Army under the Navy Personnel Act of March 3, 1899, should be paid according to the following law: '... hereafter, except in case of officers retired on account of wounds received in battle, no officer now on the retired list shall be allowed or paid any further increase of longevity pay, and officers retired, except as herein provided, shall not be allowed or paid any further increase of longevity pay above that which had accrued at date of their retirement.' (Army Appropriation act, March 2, 1903.)"

## NAVY GAZETTE.

APRIL 24.—Rear Admiral W. L. Field, retired, detached duty as president board, etc.; to home.

Rear Admiral J. R. Bartlett, retired, detached duty with General Board, May 1, 1903, etc.; to home.

Capt. J. G. Eaton, detached duty as member Naval Examining and Retraining Boards, Washington, D.C., etc.; to command Massachusetts, May 11, 1903.

Capt. H. N. Manney, detached command Massachusetts; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. R. G. Denig, detached duty as inspector engineering material at the works of Midvale Steel Company, Nicetown, Philadelphia, Pa., and continue former duty.

Comdr. F. J. Drake, to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., May 11, 1903, for duty as ordnance officer of the yard.

Lieut. Comdr. S. H. Leonard, to Bayonne, N.J., for temporary duty as inspector of boilers at works of Babcock & Wilcox Company.

Lieut. M. L. Bristol, detached duty as aid on staff of Rear Admiral Higginson, and report to Commander-in-Chief of North Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. G. R. Evans, detached duty as flag lieutenant on staff of Rear Admiral Higginson, and report to Commander-in-Chief of North Atlantic Fleet.

Ensign R. L. Berry, detached duty on staff of Rear Admiral Higginson, and report to Commander-in-Chief of North Atlantic Fleet.

Asst. Surg. M. V. Stone, granted sick leave for three months.

P. A. Paym. McG. R. Goldsborough, to navy yard, League Island, Pa., May 11, 1903, for duty as assistant to general storekeeper.

Med. Dir. T. C. Walton, retired, senior member board, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Surg. G. T. Smith, member board, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Asst. Surg. M. W. Baker, member and recorder board, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Paym. H. H. Balthis, to Solace, May 15, 1903.

Passed Asst. Paym. T. J. Arms, detached Solace; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. W. R. Sexton, to Dale, May 6, 1903.

War. Mach. O. Johnson, detached Kearsarge; to home, and leave three months with permission to go abroad.

APRIL 25.—Comdr. A. McCrackin, detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc., May 11, 1903; to Coasters Harbor Island, Narragansett Bay, R.I., June 10, 1903, for course of instruction at Naval War College.

Paym. Ck. M. J. O'Brien, appointment dated Oct. 5, 1901, for duty on board Solace, revoked.

Paym. Ck. E. F. Delaney, appointed April 25, 1903, for duty at the Naval Torpedo Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

APRIL 26.—Sunday.

APRIL 27.—Capt. C. H. Stockton to London, England; duty as naval attaché, June 1, 1903.

Comdr. J. B. Briggs, detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., May 4, 1903, to command Baltimore.

Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Rodgers, to Coasters Harbor Island, Narragansett Bay, R.I., May 1, 1903, for duty in connection with the Naval War College.

Lieut. H. N. Jensen, detached New York; to home and leave one month.

Asst. Surg. R. B. Williams, detached Decatur, to Chauncey.

Asst. Surg. J. H. Holloway, detached Franklin; to home and wait orders.

Carp. J. D. Griffen, when discharged treatment, Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.; to navy yard, League Island, Pa., duty in department of construction and repair.

Btjn. F. R. Hazard, to Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.

APRIL 28.—Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie, to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., May 7, 1903, for duty as captain of yard.

Capt. G. F. Wilde, detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., etc., May 7, 1903; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. D. E. Theelen, detached recruiting duty; to Franklin.

Lieut. D. F. Boyd, to duty charge recruiting party No. 6, on May 18, 1903.

Pay Insp. W. W. Woodhull, retired, detached naval station, New Orleans, La., etc., May 15, 1903; to home.

Pay Insp. J. E. Cann, to naval station, New Orleans, La., May 15, 1903, for duty as pay officer, purchasing pay officer, and general storekeeper.

Paym. M. M. Ramsay, to Baltimore.

Paym. Ck. E. B. McNeill, jr., appointment dated Dec. 19, 1901, for duty at naval station, New Orleans, La., revoked.

Paym. Ck. T. A. Henry, appointed April 28, 1903, for duty on board Baltimore.

Rear Admiral C. S. Cotton, assumed command U.S. European Squadron April 28, 1903.

Comdr. J. S. Ogden, died at University Club, Philadelphia, Pa., April 27, 1903.

APRIL 29.—Comdr. W. J. Barnette, detached special duty at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., and continue other duties.

Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl, detached command Marietta; to command Newport.

Lieut. Comdr. B. A. Fiske, detached Massachusetts; to Washington, D.C., May 13, 1903, for examination for promotion, then home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. E. Lloyd, jr., detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., May 5, 1903; to Massachusetts as executive officer.

Lieut. L. B. Van Duzer, detached Marietta; to Newport as executive officer.

Lieut. F. M. Russell, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. C. Wells, detached Naval Torpedo Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc.; to Baltimore.

Ensign J. D. Wainwright, to Monongahela, May 15, 1903.

Ensign W. P. Cronan, Ensign H. C. Dinger, Ensign H. L. Brinser and Ensign H. T. Winston, detached Marietta; to Newport.

Midshipman C. T. Hutchins, detached Monongahela; to Washburn, in connection with the crew for the Brooklyn.

P. A. Surg. E. J. Grow, when discharged from treatment naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., report commandant of navy yard at that place for duty at Naval Hospital under his command.

Asst. Surg. C. G. Smith, detached Marietta; to Newport.

Pay Insp. W. Goldsborough, retired, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to home.

Paym. C. M. Ray, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., June 1, 1903; duty as general storekeeper, also duty as paymaster of the Naval Academy, June 30, 1903.

Asst. Paym. W. A. Greer, detached Marietta; to Newport.

Carp. O. C. Jones, to naval hospital, Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa., for treatment.

Gun. R. E. Simonson, to New Suffolk, Long Island, N.Y., for duty at the works of Holland Torpedo Boat Co., in connection with torpedo boats Plunger, Shark and Porpoise.

Carp. W. P. Harding, detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to Solace, and on arrival at Asiatic Station report to Commander-in-Chief for duty at naval station, Cavite, P.I.

APRIL 30.—Rear Admiral F. J. Higginson, from duty as commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic Fleet; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. E. S. Prime, to navy yard, Port Royal, May 11, for duty as captain of yard.

Comdr. W. F. Halsey, from duty at Naval Academy, to command Chesapeake.

Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker, from duty at Naval Academy, to Chesapeake as executive officer.

Lieut. H. K. Hines, from duty at Naval Academy, to Chesapeake as navigator.

Lieut. N. L. Jones, Lieut. G. F. Cooper, Lieut. A. B. Hoff, and Lieut. L. H. Cohen, from duty at Naval Academy, to Chesapeake.

Lieut. D. C. Hanrahan, from duty on Bennington, to naval training station, San Francisco.

Carp. J. Jacobson, from duty at naval station, Guam, to home and wait orders.

Carp. F. Johnson, to additional duty at naval station, Guam.

War. Mach. J. J. Corino, to Olympia May 4.

War. Mach. A. Cottrill, from the Olympia, to home and leave one month, thence to naval training station, Narragansett Bay.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

APRIL 24.—Lieut. Col. C. H. Lauchheimer, proceed to Columbus, Ohio, for the purpose of attending in said city, May 4 to 8, the fourth annual convention of the Interstate National Guard Association, and attending, on the date first mentioned, an adjourned meeting of the board appointed by the Secretary of War, to formulate rules for awarding a national trophy. Duty, completed, return and resume regular duties.

APRIL 25.—2d Lieut. H. D. South, detached from Kearsarge, to command Marine Guard of the Yankee.

1st Lieut. B. B. Woog, detached from Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va.; continue on present duty in command of Marines, Marine Barracks, Port Royal, S. C.

2d Lieut. H. C. Egan, from Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., to the Kearsarge.

Capt. J. H. Pendleton, proceed to Juneau, Alaska, in time to be there June 1, for duty in connection with construction increase of coaling plant at Japonski Island.

APRIL 27.—Capt. M. J. Shaw, authorized to delay five days in obeying orders of May 22.

Col. G. C. Goodloe granted leave from the 1st to May 16th, inclusive.

1st Lieut. A. S. Williams, from Marine Barracks, New York, to command Marine Guard of the Baltimore.

APRIL 28.—1st Lieut. C. C. Carpenter, from home, to Marine Barracks, New York.

APRIL 29.—Capt. J. F. McGill, granted leave of absence for one month.

Lieut. Colonel T. C. Prince, granted leave of absence for ten days.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

APRIL 23.—Chief Eng. Willits Pedrick, granted an extension of sick leave for three months.

Capt. E. C. Chaytor, granted an extension of sick leave for ten days.

Second Asst. Engr. A. E. Bonnet, granted thirty days' leave.

APRIL 24.—Chief Engr. J. E. Jefferis, detached from the Manhattan, and assigned to construction duty, temporarily, in connection with steamer No. 12, R.C.S., at Elizabeth, N.J.

First Asst. Engr. H. Kotschmar, from the Seminole to the Manhattan.

Acting 2d Asst. Engr. J. A. Burns, ordered to the Seminole.

APRIL 25.—Second Lieut. S. P. Edmonds, directed to join the Tuscarora at Baltimore.

Capt. M. A. Healy, directed upon reaching the age of sixty-four in September, next, to consider himself re-detached to command the Thetis until otherwise ordered.

APRIL 27.—Surg. J. T. White, from the McCulloch to the Thetis.

Capt. J. B. Butt, assigned to the command of the Dexter.

First Lieut. P. H. Uberroth, from the Dexter to the Morrill.

APRIL 28.—First Lieut. F. A. Levis, granted ten days' leave.

APRIL 29.—Third Lieut. F. W. Smith, directed to report in person at the Department for examination for promotion.

Commanding officer U.S.S. Perry directed to proceed with his command to Port Townsend, Washington, for temporary duty on that station.

Chief Engr. D. McC. French, directed to report at the Department.

Capt. H. B. Rogers, C. A. Abbey, D. A. Hall and G. H. Gooding, retired, registered at the Department recently.

In the case of Pay Director Foster, U.S.N., retired, as to the uniform to be worn by retired officers, Acting Secretary of the Navy C. H. Darling, under date of April 27 decided as follows: "Officers on the retired list ordered to active duty do not, as stated in the third endorsement, have the precedence of the grade from which they were retired. On the contrary, they take rank according to their precedence under the provisions of sections 1485 and 1486 of the Revised Statutes in the grade held by them, whether that be in the grade from which they were retired, or in any higher grade under the provisions of law authorizing increased rank on retirement. They are accordingly entitled to the rights and privileges attendant upon the rank they hold. Among these is that of wearing the uniform of their actual present rank, whatever that may be, with such insignia as distinguish the corps to which they belong. In the within-mentioned case, accordingly, Pay Director Foster, being an officer on the retired list with the rank of rear admiral, is entitled to wear the uniform of that grade, but with the distinguishing insignia of the Pay Corps only. Par. 12, on page 5, under sub-head 'General Regulations' of G.O. No. 48 (revised), Feb. 27, 1902, should not be interpreted as fixing any particular uniform to be worn by retired officers from the necessity of keeping up with changes made from time to time in the uniform prescribed for the several grades in the Service."



## FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, April 27, 1903.

Miss Bessie Morgan, daughter of Major J. N. Morgan, U.S.A., retired, gave a beautiful progressive hearts party last Friday night. The house was tastefully decorated with red hearts and roses. Among those from the post were the Misses Constance Clark, Elsie and Florence Taylor, and Messrs. Charles Cresson and Jack Clem, jr.

Miss Elise Marsteller paid a visit to the post during the Flower Battle and was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Caldwell. The officers of the post gave their regular hop at Muths' Garden, which is used during the summer months instead of the hop room.

The last meeting of the Ladies' Card Club was held in the hop room Saturday night. The successful winners of the prizes were Miss Brabson, first, a copy from Gibson, by Miss Elise Taylor; second, Mrs. Rind, drawn work doilies; Mrs. Littleton, Japanese bowl; Colonel Chance, first, fountain pen; Capt. Brown, second, silver corkscrew; Major Morgan, pipe rack. Many of the officers came in from Leon Springs to be present.

Gen. and Mrs. Grant and Lieut. Morey left Wednesday for St. Louis, where they will spend two weeks. Major Thomas R. Adams has as his guest Capt. Charles S. Riché, Corps of Engineers. Capt. John A. Dapray, who has been transferred to the 26th Infantry, will remain at Department Headquarters until the arrival of his regiment from the Philippines.

Lieut. and Assistant Surgeon Nelson Gapen and bride are recent arrivals at the post. Mr. Edward G. Taylor has been visiting his parents here and left Thursday for Dallas, Texas. Capt. S. B. Bootes is spending a three weeks' leave in the north. Miss Gatley has moved to the lower post and will occupy quarters there until Captain Gatley returns from the Philippines. Miss Meets, sister of the wife of Doctor Bratten, left today for North Carolina. Capt. R. E. L. Michie and Hugh D. Berkeley, 12th Cav., are at the post from Fort Clark.

Gen. and Mrs. Grant, on account of their recent bereavement, did not participate in any of the social functions, but both co-operated very actively with the town committees. The military parade in the morning was headed by the 2d Battery of Field Artillery and the 4th Infantry band.

## FORT DUCHESNE.

Fort Duchesne, Utah, April 25, 1903.

As the post is not situated far from the White Rocks Indian agency, all here are greatly interested in any changes which take place there. Mr. Myton, who has ably filled the position of Indian agent on the Uintah reservation for the past six years, was recently succeeded by Capt. W. A. Mercer, 7th Cav., who has been detailed for that duty. Mr. and Mrs. Myton left the early part of the month for Salt Lake, where Mr. Myton expects to enter business. While very sorry to lose them, we are glad to welcome Captain Mercer. The Sunday before Mr. and Mrs. Myton departed, they entertained Capt. C. W. Abbot, Lieut. and Mrs. G. E. Thorne, and Mr. and Mrs. Reed at lunch.

The Bear dance, a spring-time festival occasion with the Indians, took place last week. During the last few days of its continuance, it was visited by nearly all the officers and ladies of the post, many of whom dressed like Indians and joined in the dance with as much enthusiasm as manifested by any of the participants.

The guests at a very pretty dinner party given recently by Lieut. and Mrs. Thorne were Major Foster, Captain Abbot, Mr. and Mrs. Reed, and Miss Frost, from White Rocks.

Mr. Nichols, the contractor for the post sewer systems, has arrived with his wife and child. Work has been begun on the sewer, and is reported to be progressing nicely.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., April 28, 1903.

The cadets are enjoying a series of short trips which make pleasant breaks in the routine of Academic life. On Thursday of last week the members of the 1st Class returned from the trip to Gettysburg, having been absent since the previous Monday evening. The trip was regarded as a treat and thoroughly enjoyed. On Monday afternoon of the present week the entire Corps attended the Military Tournament in Madison Square Garden, New York. Colonel Treat and the tactical officers and the U.S.M.A. Band, with the Corps, left by boat at about 3 p. m. Upon reaching the city, the cadets remained upon the boat until about 8 p. m., when they were marched to the Knickerbocker Club House and thence accompanied the Secretary of War, acting as his escort, to the Madison Square Garden. Colonel Mills dined with the Secretary of War at the dinner given at the Club, and occupied a position on the reviewing stand during the military exhibition. The cadets gave an exhibition of a modern model military parade. On the same evening they boarded the boat for the return trip and reached the post in the small hours of the morning. There were no recitations on Tuesday morning drills having been resumed in the afternoon, however. On Saturday of the present week the members of the 1st Class will visit Sandy Hook.

Gen. S. B. M. Young arrived at West Point on Friday evening, April 24, and received the salute due his rank upon his arrival. Immediately afterward he witnessed dress parade. In the evening a reception in honor of General Young was given by the Superintendent. General Baden-Powell, of the British Army, arrived on Saturday morning and accompanied General Young at the review. The baseball team seemed inspired to put forth their best efforts, in honor of the visitors, in the game with Harvard, which drew together a throng of spectators later in the afternoon. Never has a better game of ball been played on the diamond here by the home team. The result was a score of 6 to 4 in favor of West Point. Batteries: Graham and Graves, West Point; Colburn, Clarkson and Kernan, Harvard. West Point made four runs on Gardner's home run hit in the 3d inning.

On Wednesday afternoon, April 29, Fordham will cross bats with West Point.

Among social events have been the following. The meeting of the Reading Club at Mrs. Edgerton's on Thursday afternoon. "The Bone of Contention—Missouri" was the title of the paper read by the hostess Mrs. Macdonald entertained a number of friends at a luncheon on Friday afternoon. Dinners by Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. Hobbs, and a Salamagundi party given by Mrs. Stephens, with a hop given by the officers of the post, make up a list of interesting doings.

The event of greatest general interest was the production of the charming little comedy "The Bell's Stratagem" with which Mrs. Shipman and her "All Star Cast" entertained the residents of the garrison on Saturday evening in Cullum Hall. The spacious Thayer Hall was well filled when the curtain was rung up at 8:15. The play, which was written by Mrs. Hannah Cawley, was revised for the occasion by Mrs. Shipman. The following were the players: Lieutenant Jewell, Captain Hammond,

Lieutenant Altstaetter, Captain Callan, Mrs. Shipman, Mrs. Jervay, Mrs. Saxton, Mrs. Jenkins; prompter, Mrs. Hammond; stage manager, Captain Hagadorn. The stately minuet danced in the second act was applauded so vociferously that it was necessarily repeated. The gorgeous 18th-century costumes of the gentlemen, the dainty old-time gowns of the ladies, with the added charm of powdered hair, made this scene a particularly beautiful picture.

The members of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy are: Hon. D. B. Henderson, Dubuque, Iowa; Hon. George W. Baxter, Denver, Colo.; Col. Asbury Coward, Charleston, S.C.; Mr. Joseph G. Darlington, Philadelphia, Pa.; Col. William A. Pew, Jr., Gloucester, Mass.; Rev. Ernest M. Stires, D.D., New York, N.Y.; Mr. J. G. Schmidlapp, Cincinnati, Ohio; Hon. Russell A. Alger, Detroit, Mich.; Hon. A. O. Bacon, Macon, Ga.; Hon. J. A. T. Hull, Des Moines, Iowa; Hon. George W. Steele, Marion, Ind.; Hon. D. A. De Armond, Butler, Mo. In the baseball game played between the cadet nine and the team from Fordham College on Wednesday, April 29, the result was a score of 1 to 0 in favor of Fordham.

The members of the 1st Class expect to visit Sandy Hook on Saturday. The baseball game on Saturday, May 2, will be played with Trinity College.

## THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., April 23, 1903.

Brig. Gen. J. B. Rawles, who has just retired as commanding officer of the Presidio, was tendered a banquet on Thursday evening by his fellow officers. The General and family are going to Santa Barbara for the summer. The first hop since Lent was given at the Presidio hop room on Tuesday evening. Capt. B. M. Koehler, Art. Corps, had charge of the preparations and managed the affair, which was thoroughly enjoyed by the officers and ladies of the post. Mrs. Joseph Garrard, wife of Major Garrard, 9th Cav., will give a card party at her home in the Presidio on Friday evening.

Major Gen. W. R. Shafter is up from his ranch near Bakersfield, Cal., visiting friends in San Francisco. General Shafter and General Hughes made a formal call on General MacArthur on Tuesday. Comdr. and Mrs. Alexander McCrackin will soon leave Mare Island for Newport, R.I. Mrs. McCrackin will be greatly missed from the social life at the yard.

Companies I and K, 3d Battalion of Engineers, have just arrived at the Presidio from Washington Barracks. The commanding officer was Major Curtis McD. Townsend, with Capt. Charles Keller and Herbert B. Crosby, and Lieuts. Edward M. Adams, William P. Stoker, John H. Poole and Henry C. Jewett, Troops K and L, 9th Cavalry, have been sent to the National Park of the Yosemite for the summer. Major Joseph Garrard is in command, with Lieuts. James E. Fechet, Joseph V. Kusnik and John H. Howard.

Lieut. Herbert G. Shaw, asst. surg., who has been stationed on Alcatraz Island for the past two years, and has been ordered to duty in the Yosemite, will start from the Presidio on Saturday morning. Mrs. Shaw and the baby will remain on Alcatraz for a few weeks before starting for the Yosemite. Capt. John H. Wholley, 2d Inf., and Mrs. Wholley, who have been living at the Occidental Hotel for the winter, have left for their new post, Fort Logan, Colo. Col. and Mrs. E. A. Garlington left on Saturday morning for Monterey, where Colonel Garlington goes on inspection duty. Major John Bigelow, 9th Cav. came up from Monterey the first of the week to meet Mrs. Bigelow, who had just come out from the East.

Field day contests are the order of the day just at present. The 2d Battalion, 15th Infantry, on Alcatraz Island, held a spirited and interesting contest on Monday; the 7th Infantry and 19th Infantry held their field day exercises on Tuesday, and the Cavalry and Artillery of the Presidio and the troops at Fort McDowell on Thursday.

Brig. Gen. W. A. Kobbé, commanding the Department of the Dakotas, is visiting his many friends in San Francisco and the posts around the bay. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by George W. Spencer at the Pacific Union Club last Friday. Col. W. R. Smedburg and Capt. Parker W. West were also present. General MacArthur has taken up his residence at the beautiful home of the department commander, Fort Mason, Cal. Lieut. Col. George S. Grimes, Art. Corps, has been ordered to Fort Flagler, and he and Mrs. Grimes will be greatly missed from the social life of the Presidio, where the Colonel has been stationed for the past two years.

On Thursday evening the post at Alcatraz Island was startled by the cry of help. The sentinel on top of the citadel had seen five men in a boat capsized, about one-third of the distance between Alcatraz and Fort Mason. The alarm was given, and soon a crew of the 13th Infantry, with Lieutenants McElroy and Shaw, were on the way to the rescue. Fortunately the tide threw the swamped boat in the direction of Goat Island instead of out of the Golden Gate, and the men were all safely picked up and brought to Alcatraz Island.

## STATE TROOPS.

For officers of the Army detailed to inspect State troops see orders under our Army Head.

Inspections of the National Guard of Pennsylvania by officers of the Army began on April 27. Capt. C. W. Kennedy, 8th Inf., inspects the 1st Brigade; Capt. M. B. Stewart, 8th Inf., the 2d Brigade, and Capt. W. O. Johnson, 16th Inf., the 3d Brigade.

When Lieut. Col. W. F. Spicer, U.S.M.C., reviews the Red, White and Blue battalion at the armory of the 13th on the evening of May 6, he will witness a unique exhibition during some military maneuvers. The battalion will consist of the battery of the 2d battalion of Naval Militia, Co. D, 13th, and the band of the regiment. A boat will be used during the drill to convey the attacking force of sailors to an imaginary island which the Co. D will endeavor to defend. This boat will run on wheels and will be propelled about the floor of the Thirtieth Regiment Armory in much the same manner as though it was in the water. It will be rowed by the Naval Militiamen and will be steered by a coxswain, sitting in the bow. This boat is an idea of Lieut. Kingsley L. Martin, commander of the Second Division of the Second Naval Battalion. By an ingenious system of cog wheels the force pulling on the oars is made to turn the iron wheels on which the boat rests and it moves along over the ground at a speed proportionate to the strength and number of strokes of the oars. The single wheel placed at the bow of the stern is connected with the helm in the hands of the coxswain, and the matter of maneuvering the craft is even more simple than in the water. Some of the men who made their first boat cruise of the season on the armory floor a few nights since declared that it was so natural they felt sea sick.

Organizations of the New York National Guard will be inspected at their respective armories by officers of the Army as follows: In New York City, 7th Regt., May 4 and 5; 13th Regt., May 4 and 5; 8th Regt., May 6 and 7; 14th Regt., May 6 and 7; 1st Battery, May 8; 9th Regt., May 11 and 12; 2d Regt., May 11 and 12; 12th Regt., May 13 and 14; 47th Regt., May 13 and 14; Squadron A and 3d Battery, May 15; 2d Regt., May 15 and 16; Troop C, May 18; 6th Regt., May 20 and 21; Hdqrs. 2d Brig. and 2d Sig. Corps, May 19; 3d Battery, May 22; 71st Regt., May 25 and 26; Hdqrs. 1st Brigade, May 25; 1st Sig. Corps, May 27; Separate Companies, 13th, 25th and 28th, May 4; 31st, 40th and 42d, May 5; 19th, 39th and 47th, May 6; 30th, 46th and 48th, May 7; 20th, 36th, 37th and 41st, May 8; 2d and 3d, May 9; 6th, 12th, 21st, 33d and 34th, May 11; 1st, 7th, 8th and 24th, May 12; 4th, 29th and 32d, May 13; 11th, 23d and 43d, May 14; 10th, 18th and 25th, May 15; 9th and 15th, May 16; 14th, May 18; 16th, May 19; 17th and 23d, May 20. Other command, Hdqrs. 3d Brig., 10th Bat-

talion and Troop B, May 9; Hdqrs. 4th Brig., May 10; 5th Regt., May 10; 74th Regt., May 10 and 5th Battery, May 8. Col. W. A. Chapin, Lieut. Col. J. W. Cleveland and Major Treanor, Inspectors of the National Guard, will accompany the several officers of the Army in their inspections.

Major General Chaffee, U.S.A., reviewed the 71st Regiment, New York, at the armory of the 7th Regiment on the evening of April 24, the regiment making an excellent display. It paraded 12 commands of 20 files, in undress uniforms, for review, and formed in line of masses in two battalions, the first in command of Major Smith, and the second in command of Major Lincoln. Colonel Bates commanding the regiment. General Chaffee was accompanied by his entire staff, and as usual, in his passage around the lines, looked carefully at each man. Parading as it did in undress uniform, the regiment naturally did not look well physically, in comparison with regiments parading with padded full dress coats and epaulettes, yet actually it is not physically inferior to other regiments. The men were steady, and in the march past, companies went by in good shape. Evening parade in line followed, in which the regiment acquitted itself in handsome shape, and on the whole it was the best exhibition the regiment has given this season. Dancing followed the military exercises. Previous to the review General Chaffee was entertained at the University Club by Colonel Bates.

The Rev. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity church, Manhattan, son of the late Major Gen. John A. Dix, and commandant of the Veteran Corps of Artillery, of the Society of the War of 1812, was unable to review the 2d N.Y. at its armory on the evening of April 25, owing to sickness, and consequently Major Asa Bird Gardiner, U.S.A., retired, vice-commander of the corps, took the review, accompanied by some 20 members dressed in revolutionary costume so far as concerns coats and head dress. The knee breeches and gaiters, worn in the old days, were discarded for up-to-date white trousers. Under the new Militia Law these old timers are supposed to be liable for military duty and to be drilled and thoroughly trained. Just how they could ever pass muster for active military service, however, is not clear. Major Gardiner had an honorary staff, among its members being Col. J. W. Powell, U.S.A., and Lieut. Kosciuszko de Chutkowski. For review the regiment paraded 12 commands of 16 files, divided into three battalions, and was handsomely formed in line of masses under the direction of Acting Adjutant Ingraham, and turned over to Colonel Barnes. The men were steady and the ceremony was highly creditable. A short regimental drill followed, which lacked snap, and the failure to dress their commands properly on the part of several company officers on completion of movements in column detracted considerably from the drill, which was not up to the usual standard of the 2d. Evening parade taken by Lieut. Colonel Stokes was a handsome ceremony. During the parade Co. B was awarded the Oliver medal for securing the greatest number of recruits. After this Lieut. Col. George A. Wingate, A.A.G., and former Adjutant of the regiment, was escorted to the front by Colonel Barnes, who publicly expressed regret at his loss. Then Charles Parker, on behalf of the regiment, presented Colonel Wingate with a handsome set of horse equipments, paying him high praise for his services. Both the audience and the regiment then heartily cheered Colonel Wingate, but we regretted to see the unmilitary exhibition of pounding the butts of the muskets on the floor as a means of applause, as did many men throughout the regiment. It does no good to the rifle and is going back to the days of undisciplined troops. With the new magazine rifles, shortly to be issued, stringent orders should be issued that they should not be used to pound armory floors. Dancing followed.

The Governor of Connecticut has accepted an invitation from the War Department for the two companies of Coast Artillery of the Connecticut National Guard, stationed at New London, to participate in the mobilization to be held in the New London Artillery District, July 19 to 20 next.

It is not probable that any part of the California National Guard will participate in maneuvers or instructions this year with any part of the Regular Army. The Adjutant General of the State has advised the War Department that all encampments this year will be by organizations, regimental, battalion or separate companies, and that some of them will engage in practice marches to or from their place of encampment.

The companies of Infantry, Hospital Corps, sections of Machine-gun Battery, 1st and 2d Companies, Coast Artillery, platoons of Light Artillery, and Troop A, of the Connecticut National Guard, will parade one day during the month of May, proximo, in their respective towns, and will devote a portion of the day to rifle practice, and the rest of the day to drill, including instructions in guard duty and "the service of security and information." The Brigade Signal Corps will also parade a corps one day in the month of May. Capt. William M. Stark, I.S.A.P., 3d Inf., and Capt. Harry C. Young, I.S.A.P., 2d Inf., will supervise the rifle practice. The Naval Battalion will assemble at Bridgeport, for one day's duty in May.

Major John P. Wisser, U.S.A., has been busy inspecting the Rhode Island State troops. On April 27, 28, 29 and 30, and May 1, he was busy in Providence, and the remainder of his itinerary is as follows: The inspection to take place in the armory at 8 p. m., May 2, Cos. A and B, 2nd Regt. Inf., Providence; May 4, Co. E, 2d Regt. Inf., and Machine Gun Battery, Providence; May 5, Co. F, 1st Regt. Inf., and Co. D, 2d Regt. Inf., Woonsocket; May 6, Co. C, 2d Regt. Inf., Bristol; May 7, Co. E, 1st Regt. Inf., Westerly.

General McCoskey Butt, N.G.N.Y., has offered \$100 toward the fund to send an American rifle team to England, and \$35 to the 9th Regiment for prizes in armory shooting competitions. The General, since his return from Europe, is much improved in health.

The first indoor athletic meet of the 1st Infantry, O.N.G., was held at the armory at Cincinnati on Saturday evening, April 18, and was a complete success, both in attendance and excellence of the contests. Teams from the ten companies of the regiment competed, and great interest was shown, both by the officers and enlisted men. The regiment contemplates a joint meet, if it can be arranged, with a team from the 3d U.S. Infantry, stationed at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, some time toward the end of May.

Col. Samuel M. Welch, 65th N.G.N.Y., of Buffalo, commanded the provisional regiment to form the escort of Governor Odell at the dedication of the Exposition at St. Louis, Mo. There were no troops from New York city, save from the Cavalry, all the regiments being ignored in favor of the State organizations. Major Gen. Charles F. Roe was the commanding officer of the escort. Of the 1,000 troops taken 100 were from Squadron A, and 50 from Troop C. There was also a division of the Naval Militia from the 1st and 2d Battalions of New York city and Brooklyn, and a delegation from the Rochester division. The Infantry command and its organization comprised the following separate companies: 8th of Rochester, 10th of Newburg, 13th of Jamestown, 20th of Binghamton, 30th of Elmira, 41st of Syracuse, 42d of Niagara Falls, 44th of Utica, and 48th of Oswego. The following organizations also had representation: The 65th and 74th Regiments of Buffalo, and the 10th Battalion of Albany. Governor Odell left Albany on Monday, April 27, at about midnight, arriving in St. Louis on Wednesday evening, and to leave St. Louis at midnight, Saturday, May 2, arriving in New York city about noon on Monday, May 4. Members of organizations in New York city feel anything but pleased at being ignored. That not a single regiment should be represented from New York city is held to be strange indeed.



## RETIREMENTS IN THE ARMY.

We continue our list of retirements for age in the Army with dates giving the names of some of the staff officers crowded out last week and part of the infantry. The pressure on our space compels us to postpone a part of the infantry retirements. The retirements in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Revenue Cutter Service will be issued, when their publication has been completed, in a very neat pamphlet, sent by mail postpaid for fifty cents. If any errors should be noticed we should be glad to have our attention called to them, that they may be corrected in the pamphlet. The Navy and other retirements will be published in a style uniform with these below.

## PROFESSORS AT THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

- 1910—Wood, Edward E., Sept. 17.  
1911—Tillman, Samuel E., Oct. 2.  
1914—Larned, Charles W., March 9.  
1916—Edgerton, Wright P., Nov. 14.  
1917—Gordon, William B., May 7.  
1922—Fieberger, Gustav J., May 9.  
1931—Echols, Charles P., Sept. 6.

## RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE.

- 1905—Tweeddale, John, June 10.  
1916—Ainsworth, Fred C., Sept. 11.

## INFANTRY.

- 1904—Forbes, Theodore F., July 13.  
Haskell, Harry L., Sept. 24.  
Kline, Jacob, Nov. 5.  
Miner, Charles W., Nov. 21.  
Craigie, David J., Dec. 6.  
Sanno, James M. J., Dec. 10.  
O'Connell, John J., Dec. 16.  
1905—Roberts, Cyrus S., Aug. 23.  
Dougherty, William E., Sept. 29.  
Robe, Charles F., Nov. 23.  
Rice, Edmund, Dec. 2.  
1906—Bowman, Alpheus H., Feb. 28.  
Page, John H., March 20.  
Taylor, Frank, April 29.  
Ray, P. Henry, May 8.  
Thompson, J. Milton, Aug. 1.  
Rogers, William P., Sept. 10.  
1907—Chance, Jesse C., Jan. 26.  
Jocelyn, Stephen P., March 1.  
Duggan, Walter T., April 11.  
Markley, Alfred C., April 18.  
Bubb, John W., April 26.  
Noble, Charles H., May 10.  
Williams, Constant, May 25.  
Wood, Palmer G., June 2.  
Ward, Henry C., Sept. 10.  
McCaskey, William S., Oct. 2.  
Buchanan, James A., Dec. 11.  
1908—Miller, James, Feb. 11.  
Lockwood, Benjamin C., Feb. 28.  
Borden, George P., April 24.  
Hall, Charles B., April 29.  
Whitall, Samuel R., May 7.  
Penny, Charles G., July 14.  
Coolidge, Charles A., July 19.  
Matile, Leon A., Sept. 28.  
Reade, Philip, Oct. 13.  
Rodman, John B., Oct. 14.  
Regan, James, Dec. 14.  
1909—Price, Butler D., May 27.  
Edwards, Eaton A., July 5.  
Adams, Henry H., Sept. 4.  
Sweet, Owen J., Sept. 4.  
1910—Macklin, James E., Oct. 18.  
Myer, Albert L., Nov. 14.  
Hodges, Charles L., March 13.  
Cooke, Lorenzo W., June 8.  
Roach, George H., June 19.  
Wheeler, William B., Aug. 12.  
Bailey, Hobart K., Sept. 5.  
1912—Brush, Daniel H., May 9.  
Mansfield, Francis W., Nov. 11.  
Yeatman, Richard T., Nov. 27.  
1913—Cecil, George R., Feb. 12.  
Reynolds, Alfred, March 2.  
Brown, George Le R., April 13.  
Williams, Arthur, April 29.  
Smith, Frederick A., May 15.  
Beall, Fielder M. M., May 19.  
Cornish, George A., June 21.  
Cowles, Calvin D., June 26.  
Gardner, Cornelius, Sept. 4.  
James, William H. W., Oct. 2.  
Paxton, Alexis R., Oct. 5.  
Hoyt, Ralph W., Oct. 9.  
1914—Bolton, Edwin B., Jan. 27.  
Scott, Walter S., Feb. 14.  
Van Orsdale, John T., March 12.  
Newton, John, May 7.  
Robinson, Henry E., May 19.  
Black, William, Aug. 24.  
Maus, Marion P., Aug. 25.  
Sharpe, Alfred C., Sept. 12.  
Booth, Charles A., Oct. 10.  
Wygant, Henry, Oct. 21.  
Lloyd, Edward, Nov. 15.  
Wotherspoon, William W., Nov. 16.  
Woodbury, Thomas C., Dec. 2.  
1915—Laasiter, William, Jan. 16.  
Allen, Leven C., April 27.  
Blauvelt, William F., May 11.  
Irvine, Robert J. C., July 18.  
Palmer, George, Oct. 6.  
Kirby, Henry, Oct. 20.  
McCoy, Frank B., Oct. 23.  
1916—Bowen, William H. C., Jan. 7.  
Cornman, Daniel, Feb. 8.  
Chatfield, Walter H., March 11.  
Williams, Charles A., April 3.  
Paulding, William, April 6.  
Crane, Charles J., April 30.  
Terrett, Colville P., June 1.  
Jackson, James B., June 15.  
Huston, Joseph F., Aug. 11.  
Parsell, Benjamin M., Aug. 11.  
Hovey, Henry W., Sept. 1.

- Evans, Robert K., Nov. 19.  
Augur, Ammon A., Dec. 5.  
Robertson, Edgar B., Dec. 17.  
Pitcher, William L., Dec. 29.  
1917—Hutton, James A., Jan. 10.  
Goe, James B., March 26.  
Hardin, Edward E., April 24.  
Pratt, Edward B., May 7.  
Davis, Thomas F., May 8.  
Ballance, John G., May 9.  
Dapray, John A., May 28.  
Wilson, Richard H., June 10.  
Evans, William P., June 23.  
Duncan, Joseph W., June 29.  
Tyler, Charles R., July 21.  
Foster, Herbert S., Aug. 8.  
Howell, Daniel L., Aug. 30.  
Byrne, Bernard A., Oct. 19.  
Buttler, William C., Nov. 10.  
Loughborough, R. H. R., Dec. 8.  
Parke, John S., Jr., Dec. 10.  
Wolf, Silas A., Dec. 13.  
Eltonhead, Francis E., Dec. 19.  
Chynoweth, Edward, Dec. 27.  
1918—Howe, Edgar W., Jan. 28.  
Dowdy, Robert W., Jan. 31.  
Pattello, Joseph M. T., March 3.  
Brown, Edward H., March 10.  
Mason, Charles W., March 11.  
Finley, John P., April 11.  
Phister, Nat P., April 12.  
Young, George S., May 17.  
Wood, William T., June 19.  
McGunnegle, George K., June 23.  
Stafford, John, June 25.  
Pickering, Abner, July 11.  
Clark, Wallis O., July 12.  
Mann, William A., July 31.  
Hardin, Charles B., Aug. 10.  
Chubb, Charles St. J., Sept. 29.  
Bailey, Harry L., Oct. 4.  
Steedman, Richard R., Oct. 14.  
Lovering, Leonard A., Nov. 13.  
Travis, Pierce M. B., Nov. 25.  
1919—Getty, Robert N., Jan. 17.  
Byrne, Charles, March 2.  
Fremont, Francis P., May 17.  
Torrey, Zerah W., June 10.  
Frederick, Daniel A., June 10.  
Plummer, Edward H., Sept. 24.  
Carrington, Frank de L., Oct. 13.  
Maney, James A., Dec. 10.  
Arrasmith, James M., Dec. 10.  
Strother, Lewis H., Dec. 18.  
1920—Jones, Frank B., Jan. 1.  
Glenn, Edwin F., Jan. 10.  
Buck, William L., Jan. 30.  
Ames, Robert F., Feb. 10.  
Cotter, John, Feb. 17.  
Moon, Henry B., March 17.  
Nichols, William A., May 1.  
Cooke, George F., May 3.  
Tilson, John C. F., May 26.  
Crittenden, John J., June 17.  
Vogdes, Charles B., July 31.  
Pettit, James S., Aug. 4.  
Greene, Henry A., Aug. 5.  
Ducat, Arthur C., Sept. 25.  
McClure, Charles, Sept. 28.  
Emery, Jonas A., Nov. 8.  
Hearn, Lawrence J., Nov. 20.  
Rogers, James S., Dec. 13.  
Chandler, Elias, Dec. 29.  
1921—Beacom, John H., Jan. 1.  
Buffington, Abraham P., Jan. 1.  
Turner, Reuben B., Jan. 28.  
Miller, Samuel W., Feb. 10.  
Waltz, Millard F., Feb. 13.  
Irons, James A., Feb. 21.  
Starr, Charles G., Feb. 25.  
Liggett, Hunter, March 21.  
Rowan, Andrew S., April 23.  
Truitt, Charles M., May 23.  
Pendleton, Edwin P., July 20.  
Clarke, Charles J. T., July 21.  
Dent, John C., Aug. 6.  
Blow, William N., Jr., Aug. 11.  
Abercrombie, William R., Aug. 16.  
Perkins, Frederick, Aug. 21.  
Van Vliet, Robert C., Aug. 22.  
May, Will T., Sept. 3.  
French, Francis H., Sept. 27.  
Mallory, John S., Nov. 1.  
Stamper, Wilson Y., Dec. 18.  
Morrison, John F., Dec. 25.  
1922—Allaire, William H., Jan. 1.  
Febiger, Lea, Jan. 4.  
Benham, Henry H., Feb. 22.  
Childs, Marshall, March 14.  
Penrose, Charles W., March 16.  
Wilson, Thomas H., April 7.  
Noyes, Charles R., April 16.  
Roberts, Harris L., May 6.  
French, George E., June 2.  
Walker, Edgar S., June 3.  
Kennon, Lyman W. V., Sept. 2.  
Wright, Walter K., Sept. 19.  
Griffith, Thomas W., Sept. 27.  
Taggart, Elmore F., Oct. 6.  
Scott, Albert B., Oct. 28.  
Hasbrouck, Alfred, Jr., Nov. 1.  
Ord, Edward O. C., Nov. 9.  
Cabell, Henry C., Dec. 11.  
McIver, George W., Dec. 22.  
Barth, Charles H., Dec. 28.  
Leonhauser, Harry A., Dec. 31.  
1923—Edwards, Clarence R., Jan. 1.  
Atkinson, Benjamin W., Jan. 2.  
Kennedy, Chase W., Jan. 4.  
Bell, George, Jr., Jan. 23.  
Thurston, Walter A., Feb. 13.  
Covles, Warren H., Feb. 17.  
Andrus, Frank B., March 4.  
Sage, William H., April 6.  
Dentler, Clarence E., April 9.  
Dunning, Samuel W., May 10.  
Roudice, Leon S., June 7.  
Hatch, Everard E., July 18.  
Simpson, Wendell L., Aug. 10.  
Perry, John Adams, Aug. 10.  
Blatchford, Richard M., Aug. 17.  
Morse, Benjamin C., Oct. 15.  
Kernan, Francis J., Oct. 19.  
Davison, Lorenzo P., Nov. 15.  
Reichmann, Carl, Dec. 23.  
Cabaniss, Archibald A., Dec. 25.  
Ahezz, George P., Dec. 29.

- 1924—Bullard, Robert L., Jan. 15.  
Burnham, William P., Jan. 10.  
Buck, Beaumont B., Jan. 16.  
Sigworth, John M., Jan. 19.  
Martin, George W., Feb. 22.  
Ayer, Waldo E., March 6.  
George, Charles P., March 8.  
Vance, Zebulon B., March 22.  
Pardee, William J., March 25.  
Hodges, Henry C., Jr., April 20.  
Patten, George H., May 12.  
Devore, Daniel B., May 14.  
Alvord, Benjamin, May 15.  
Benjamin, Everett E., May 15.  
Swaine, William M., May 18.  
Abbot, Charles W., Jr., July 8.  
Muir, Charles H., July 18.  
Shattuck, Amos B., Aug. 11.  
Parmerter, Almon L., Sept. 17.  
Kreps, Jacob F., Oct. 22.  
Hackney, Stephen M., Oct. 27.  
Peyton, Samuel L., Nov. 29.  
Root, Edwin A., Dec. 9.  
Wren, William C., Dec. 10.  
Beckurts, Charles L., Dec. 30.  
1925—Morton, Charles G., Jan. 15.  
Moody, Thomas M., Jan. 18.  
Nichols, Maury, March 3.  
Durfee, Lucius L., March 3.  
Richardson, Wilds P., March 20.  
Lasseigne, Armand L., April 4.  
Shanks, David C., April 6.  
Rose, Robert W., April 25.  
Johnson, Evan M., May 26.  
Bundy, Omar, June 17.  
Johnson, Arthur, July 9.  
Hale, Harry C., July 10.  
Moore, Fredwell W., Aug. 24.  
Goodin, James A., Aug. 29.  
Tayman, Charles E., Oct. 7.  
Duncan, George B., Oct. 10.  
Johnston, William H., Oct. 19.  
Noble, Robert H., Nov. 3.  
Stevens, Raymond R., Nov. 23.  
Bennett, William C., Dec. 3.  
1926—Day, Frederick R., Jan. 11.  
Powers, Philip, Jan. 16.  
Dwyer, Charles G., Feb. 10.  
Wittenmyer, Edmund, April 25.  
Sillman, Robert H., May 3.  
Halpin, Arthur F., May 5.  
Ramey, Frank DeW., May 20.  
Ballou, Charles C., June 13.  
McAndrew, James W., June 29.  
Thompson, James K., July 3.  
Fales, Henry M., July 14.  
Carnahan, Earl C., Aug. 18.  
Brown, Austin H., Aug. 20.  
Barber, Henry A., Aug. 20.  
Jackson, Harold L., Sept. 15.  
Styer, Henry D., Sept. 21.  
Farnsworth, Charles S., Oct. 28.  
Miller, Charles, Nov. 13.  
Sargent, Frederick H., Nov. 22.  
Jones, William K., Dec. 7.  
Brewster, André W., Dec. 9.  
Sloan, Albert B., Dec. 24.  
Bates, Charles F., Dec. 25.  
O'Neil, Joseph P., Dec. 27.  
1927—Price, Samuel A., Jan. 16.  
Seay, Samuel, Jr., Jan. 17.  
Lewis, Edson A., Feb. 1.  
Lawton, Edward P., Feb. 2.  
Baylies, James, March 3.  
Gerhardt, Charles, March 19.  
Keene, Henry C., Jr., March 20.  
Dashiell, William R., April 3.  
Palmer, Frederick L., May 8.  
Smiley, Samuel E., May 10.  
Biddle, William S., May 14.  
Poore, Benjamin A., June 22.  
Gordon, Walter H., June 24.  
Holley, Dwight E., July 9.  
Nettles, Clarence S., July 17.  
Martin, William F., July 19.  
Weigel, William, Aug. 25.  
Krug, Frederick V., Aug. 28.  
McCaskey, Edward W., Aug. 30.  
Wright, William M., Sept. 24.  
Helmick, Eli A., Sept. 27.  
Goodale, James R., Sept. 30.  
Martin, Charles H., Oct. 1.  
Alexander, Robert, Oct. 17.  
Grisard, John S., Nov. 3.  
Wild, Frederick S., Nov. 4.  
Foster, Arthur B., Nov. 12.  
Lowe, Percival G., Nov. 18.  
Hersey, Mark L., Dec. 1.  
Lewis, Edward M., Dec. 10.  
Wassell, William H., Dec. 22.  
McRae, James H., Dec. 24.  
1928—Croxtton, Richard C., Jan. 24.  
Bessell, William W., Jan. 25.  
Leitch, Joseph B., March 5.  
Frier, James H., March 15.  
Gunn, Thomas W., June 1.  
Hall, Herman, June 6.  
Schley, Thomas F., June 7.  
French, Charles G., June 15.  
Lacour, Joseph W., June 15.  
Hanson, Linwood E., June 17.  
Elliott, Walter B., Aug. 18.  
McAlexander, Ulysses G., Aug. 30.  
Campbell, William A., Sept. 24.  
Andres, Edward H., Oct. 1.  
Winn, Frank L., Oct. 4.  
Rogers, Thomas J., Oct. 26.  
Smith, Ernest V., Nov. 18.  
Brooke, William, Nov. 22.  
Frazier, Joseph, Dec. 8.  
Hirst, Robert L., Dec. 17.  
Bandholtz, Harry H., Dec. 18.  
1929—McIntyre, Frank, Jan. 5.  
Cronin, Marcus D., Jan. 9.  
Taylor, John R. M., Jan. 13.  
Penn, Julius A., Feb. 19.  
Jones, Edward N., Feb. 26.  
Welder, William T., March 20.  
Graves, William S., March 27.  
Lyon, Henry G., April 17.  
Hanson, Thomas G., May 1.  
Lenihan, Michael J., May 2.  
Caughy, Joseph B., May 11.  
Dean, James T., May 12.  
Kinnison, Henry L., June 16.  
Baker, David J., Jr., June 25.  
Hardaway, Benjamin F., July 17.

- Cordray, David P., July 27.  
Albright, Frank H., Aug. 2.  
Lindsay, James R., Aug. 14.  
Fleischhauer, William G., Aug. 20.  
Van Deman, Ralph H., Sept. 3.  
Burkhardt, Samuel, Jr., Sept. 10.  
Doane, William G., Sept. 13.  
Shuttleworth, Edward A., Sept. 15.  
Uline, Willis, Sept. 17.  
Dunn, John T., Oct. 11.  
Pierce, Palmer E., Oct. 23.  
Harris, Peter C., Nov. 15.  
Bamford, Frank E., Nov. 15.  
Plummer, William H., Dec. 1.  
Tarleton, Charles S., Dec. 2.  
Bennet, John B., Dec. 6.  
1930—Donovan, Joseph L., Feb. 20.  
Normoyle, James E., Feb. 21.  
Johnson, William O., Feb. 24.  
Shaw, George C., March 6.  
Hagadorn, Charles B., March 12.  
Lee, Harry R., March 28.  
Leonard, Ivers W., April 9.  
Phillips, William A., April 16.  
Seigle, Thaddeus B., April 17.  
Bonham, William B., May 14.  
Worrlow, Ulysses G., June 5.  
Howard, John, June 15.  
Smith, Harry A., June 18.  
Evans, Frederic D., June 29.  
Sample, William R., June 29.  
Caldwell, Vernon A., July 3.  
Mearns, Robert W., July 16.  
Guyer, George D., July 24.  
Cole, Edwin T., July 26.  
Williams, Herbert O., Aug. 5.  
Chrisman, Edward R., Aug. 13.  
Chapman, William H. H., Aug. 17.  
Morrow, William M., Sept. 6.  
Hartmann, Edward T., Sept. 9.  
Webster, Frank D., Sept. 11.  
Parker, John H., Sept. 19.  
Lynch, James A., Nov. 22.  
Clark, Charles C., Nov. 29.  
Robertson, John, Dec. 9.  
Clark, Rufus B., Dec. 16.  
Crawford, Charles, Dec. 27.  
Newman, William, Dec. 28.  
1931—Switzer, John S., Jan. 3.  
Hamilton, Robert L., Jan. 10.  
Jenks, Isaac C., Feb. 3.  
Heavey, John W., Feb. 19.  
Kirkman, George W., Feb. 20.  
Erwin, Isaac, March 10.  
Chase, Wilson, March 28.  
Sorley, Lewis S., April 7.  
Murray, Peter, April 21.  
Olin, Hilden, May 15.  
McFarland, Munroe, June 28.  
Palmer, Guy G., July 14.  
Bowman, Walter O., July 26.  
Bickham, Charles G., Aug. 1.  
Learnard, Henry G., Aug. 19.  
Wallace, William, Aug. 31.  
Willcox, Cleveland, Sept. 17.  
Moore, George D., Sept. 19.  
Moore, James T., Sept. 26.  
Bookmiller, Edwin V., Oct. 2.  
Dalton, Albert C., Oct. 2.  
Murphy, Truman O., Oct. 4.  
Cloman, Sydney A., Oct. 10.  
Gracie, William B., Oct. 20.  
Bush, Ross L., Nov. 14.  
Knudsen, Fredrik L., Nov. 17.  
Ely, Hanson E., Nov. 23.  
Sladen, Fred W., Nov. 24.  
Powell, Hiram Mc L., Nov. 30.  
Schoeffel, Francis H., Nov. 30.  
Stokes, Marcus B., Dec. 6.  
Ham, Samuel V., Dec. 25.  
Hirsch, Harry J., Dec. 29.  
1932—Jackson, William P., Jan. 9.  
Wholley, John H., Jan. 13.  
Davidson, Fred L., Jan. 15.  
Crowley, Matthias, Jan. 20.  
Faulkner, William S., Jan. 20.  
Butler, Lawrence P., Jan. 23.  
Taylor, William, Feb. 12.  
Threlkeld, Hansford L., Feb. 17.  
Fuger, Frederick W., Feb. 21.  
Chamberlain, DeWitt W., Feb. 25.  
Lacey, Francis E., Jr., March 4.  
Grote, William F., March 4.  
Easton, Alpha T., March 22.  
Nichols, Ode C., April 3.  
Price, Harrison J., April 3.  
Lutz, William J., April 13.  
Burton, Frank H., April 16.  
Wood, Rinaldo R., April 20.  
Hines, John L., May 21.  
Terry, Edward W., May 26.  
Kreger, Edward A., May 31.  
Jarvis, Melville S., June 15.  
Perry, Howard R., June 19.  
Cochran, William B., July 9.  
Spence, Robert E. L., July 27.  
Ronayne, James, Aug. 6.  
Laws, Albert, Aug. 6.  
Butts, Edmund L., Aug. 15.  
Ferguson, Henry T., Aug. 23.  
Orchard, Samuel C., Aug. 31.  
Settle, Douglas, Oct. 5.  
Wells, Frank L., Oct. 10.  
Macklin, Edgar A., Nov. 4.  
Rucker, Lindsey P., Nov. 4.  
Caffer, Loehlin W., Nov. 7.  
Gose, Ernest B., Nov. 15.  
Errington, Charles H., Nov. 22.  
Kendrick, William R., Dec. 8.  
Bagsdale, Robert O., Dec. 10.  
Sigerfoos, Edward, Dec. 14.  
Wolf, Paul A., Dec. 23.  
Clement, Henry C., Jr., Dec. 23.  
1933—Wilcox, Frank A., Jan. 3.  
Bertsch, William H., Jan. 5.  
Phillips, John W. L., Jan. 24.  
Reeve, Horace M., Feb. 4.  
Hunt, Henry J., Feb. 11.  
Field, Robert, Feb. 24.  
Kilbourne, Lincoln P., Feb. 27.  
Ely, Frank D., March 1.  
True, William M., March 6.  
Davis, William D., March 11.  
Nelson, Hunter B., March 14.  
Clinton, James W., March 25.  
Shields, George H., Jr., March 27.  
(To be continued next week.)



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## VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., April 24, 1903.

A charming luncheon to a number of the ladies of the post was given by Mrs. Alexander B. Dyer on Friday last. Spring flowers were used in decorating the rooms and the table, the latter having for its principle decoration a handsome old Chinese bowl filled with poet's narcissus. Mrs. Dyer's guests were: Mrs. John T. Van Orsdale, Mrs. Ephraim T. C. Richmond, Mrs. Frank E. Nye, Mrs. William L. Kenly, Mrs. Carl Reichmann, Mrs. Jere Black Clayton, Mrs. Lea Febiger, Mrs. B. F. Morse and Mrs. F. H. Hathaway.

Brig. Gen. Daniel W. Burke, U.S.A., retired, of Portland, Oregon, has been very ill with grip for several days, but is now beginning to improve.

Asst. Surgeon C. J. Bartlett, recently arrived at the post from Fort Liscum, Alaska, and is the guest of Col. and Miss Wilcox. Dr. Bartlett will return north in a few days and accompany Company I, 13th Inf., which has recently been ordered to relieve the 32d company of Coast Artillery at Fort Liscum. Lieuts. P. W. Huntington and L. M. Hathaway, assistant surgeons, are recent arrivals at the post from the Army Medical School in Washington. Dr. Huntington is one of the three medical officers ordered for duty with the 17th Infantry and will accompany the regiment to the Philippines. Dr. Hathaway is waiting for navigation to open in Alaska, and will then take station at Fort Davis, near Nome City.

Major and Mrs. Rudolph G. Ebert gave a charming informal dinner on Thursday evening, in honor of the recent arrivals at the post. The table was tempting and spring-like, with decorations of pansies and narcissus. The guests for the evening were: Lieut. Col. Timothy E. Wilcox, Med. Dept., and Miss Wilcox; Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Clayton, Lieutenants Huntington, Hathaway and Bartlett, all of the Medical Department.

## FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kan., April 27, 1903.

The grounds of the Fort Riley Athletic Association were thrown open on Wednesday afternoon for the first time since the club's existence, the opening attraction, the first baseball game of the season, Ottawa University vs. Riley, drawing a large attendance. Fully 1,000 people were on the grounds. Many came in vehicles, occupying the space allotted for carriages. Ottawa's sluggers arrived on the grounds with a record of five scalps hung to their belts, and they added to that number despite Riley's best endeavors. Costly errors and poor work at the bat accounted for the defeat. Score, Ottawa 7, Fort Riley 4. Batteries—Fort Riley, Seeger and Corr; Ottawa, Slater and Heck. Umpire, Lieutenant Roberts.

On the following day the same teams held down the diamond. The game was called at 4 o'clock with another large crowd in attendance. Fort Riley's hoodoo was still in the vicinity, however. Fort Riley 9, Ottawa 10. On Monday afternoon Lindborg College and the post team will play on the home grounds.

The 23d Infantry with 43 officers and 747 enlisted men, traveling in a train of three sections, passed through the

post on Wednesday afternoon en route to the Philippines. The railroad passes within 300 feet of the baseball grounds, where a game was in progress. As the trains passed slowly by, officers and their families, enlisted men and civilians rose to their feet and cheered the foreign bound troops who returned the compliment with vigor.

Owing to the death of Lieut. Col. H. W. Sprole, 1st Cav., Capt. James B. Erwin, 4th Cav., rises to the grade of Major, going to the 9th Cavalry. He was to have taken part in the dedication ceremonies at St. Louis, going there in charge of the two mounted bands from this garrison, but as this will now be impossible, Capt. C. H. McNeil, F.A., will go in his stead. Major Erwin and his family will leave shortly for the coast. Capt. Alexander M. Davis, Sub. Dept., with his family, have joined the garrison and taken quarters in the Cavalry post. He relieves Lieutenant Boniface, 4th Cav., as Commissary.

Capt. Walter C. Short, 13th Cav., was in Crawford, Neb., for several days last week looking for suitable ponies for polo purposes, to be used by the enthusiasts in the game at this post.

The Junction City Electric Railway, Light & Ice Co., has received official notification from the Quartermaster General's office that its proposition to light Fort Riley by electricity had been accepted by the Secretary of War, and work to that end will shortly be commenced.

The wiring on the reservation will be done by the government and a competent electrician will be stationed at the post, after the system is installed, to make repairs, etc. Over 6,000 incandescent lamps will be installed and several arc lights.

## CHANGES IN UNIFORM.

Lieut. Col. William S. Patten, Deputy Quartermaster General, U.S.A., has prepared and the War Department has approved, an important memorandum relating to the change from the old to the new uniform for the enlisted men of the Army. In order to minimize the amount of the old uniform that will have to be disposed of by condemnation and sale, and to accomplish the change from the old to the new without having the uniform mixed in a given command, it has been decided to take up one organization at a time and completely uniform it under the new order, and thus let the change throughout the Army be gradual and the time of its final accomplishment be determined by the supplies to be issued. Thus the number of organizations to wear the old uniform will be constantly diminished and the best opportunity offered thereby for exhausting the old stock to the fullest extent practicable. Aside from the question of exhausting supplies in store is the problem of changing the uniform of commands from the old to the new with the least expense to the enlisted man or the United States. Requests from organizations and parts of organizations now fully equipped with the old uniforms are being received for issue of the new uniform. To comply with these requests would mean to discard, at the expense of either the Government or the enlisted man, much of the uniform now in possession of these organizations. Complaint will arise if this is done at the expense of the soldier, and that the expense should be borne by the Quartermaster's Department is a matter of serious consideration, as for the entire Army it would amount to probably more than two million dollars. To keep this loss down to the minimum it would seem very desirable that issues of the new uniform commence with organizations returning from the Philippines, as after a tour of service in those islands the commands have practically no articles of woolen uniforms in their possession and the prospect of three or four years' service in the States justifies their entire equipment with the new uniform. It is suggested that the first regiment to be thus equipped be the Fifth Infantry, which is to arrive in New York probably in August next, and that organizations subsequently arriving from the Philippines be treated in similar manner. Under existing orders the Artillery Corps and Engineer troops serving in the United States wear the old full dress uniform. This should be continued until the stock on hand is exhausted, except in the case of battalions or companies returning from the Service in the Philippines. It is believed that issue of the new articles of uniform to State troops should not be made until the United States troops are entirely equipped. The Assistant Secretary of War in approving the above recommendations says: "While it is desirable to equip the State troops as soon as possible, it is not thought that this should be done if it delays the equipment of the Army. The matter should be so handled by the Quartermaster General as will secure the equipment of both services as soon as practicable."

## ENLISTED MEN TO BE COMMISSIONED.

The War Department has received reports from some of the examining boards which met at the various departmental headquarters to examine men for commissions in the Army. The Departments of Dakota, California and the Philippines have not yet been heard from. Following is a list of those enlisted men who passed their examinations without mental, professional or physical qualification, but does not include several men who passed the examination and will probably be commissioned, but who had either slight physical defects or about whose examination there may be some question on one subject:

Department of the East—Charles W. Stewart, Troop I, 2d Cav.; Sergt. Frank L. Beals, 4th Co., Coast Artillery; Sergt. Edwin Gunner, 6th Co., Coast Artillery; Corp. B. H. Bagley, 41st Co., Coast Artillery; Sergt. James M. Churchill, 42d Co., Coast Artillery; Pvt. Augustine A. Hofman, 42d Co., Coast Artillery; Q.M. Sergt. John M. Shell, 69th Co., Coast Artillery; Battalion Sergt. Major Fitzgerald S. Turton, 16th Inf., and Hospital Steward Frederick W. Boschen.

Department of Texas—Squad, Sergt. Major Horace Higgins, 12th Cav.; Sergt. Paul H. McDonald, Troop I, 12th Cav.; Corp. Albert T. Rich, Troop E, 12th Cav., and Corp. Charles H. Rich, Troop E, 12th Cav.

Department of the Lakes—Battalion Sergeant Major Edward E. McCammon, 14th Inf.; Pvt. Ernest B. Smalley, Co. L, 20th Inf.

Department of the Colorado—Corp. Richard B. Webster, Co. D, 18th Inf., and Sergt. James Blyth, Co. I, 18th Inf.

Department of the Missouri—Pvt. Resolve P. Palmer, Co. D, 6th Inf.; Sergt. Manuel M. Garrett, recruiting service, and Squad, Sergt. Major Arthur G. Hixson, 5th Cav.

The Supreme Court of the United States has recently decided two important cases involving the question as to whether officers in the Army, who, upon their own application, have received discharges when distant from

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home, are entitled to travel pay and commutation for subsistence. The cases were those of Sweet and Barnett, both of which had been decided by the Court of Claims favorable to the claimants. The Supreme Court, however, reversed the findings of the lower court, which held that the practice of the War Department and the Treasury Department in not allowing claims of this character had been long maintained and that the system should not be overruled.

Major and Mrs. Alfred B. Taylor welcomed several hundred guests at the anniversary of their marriage on Tuesday afternoon from four to seven o'clock. The floral offerings from their friends were very beautiful, and a number of handsome silver presents were where the guests could see them. Mrs. Charles Poore served coffee and Mrs. Russell served the ices in the dining room. Among the guests were Mrs. English, Mrs. Rixey, Mrs. Dolph, General Card, Colonel and Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. R. C. Van Vliet, Mrs. Leonard Wood, Miss Veasie, Miss Dahlgren, Miss Scott, Mrs. Bradford, Judge Lander, Mr. and Mrs. Hemphill, Mrs. Eastmann, Miss Eastman, Colonel Maus, U.S.A., and Mrs. Maus, Mr. Charles Poore, Miss Battles, General Wilcox and Mrs. Wilcox, Comdr. William P. Randall, U.S.N., General Pike Graham, U. S.N., General Gilmore, Mrs. and Miss Gilmore, Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Kimball, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Fitch, Miss Fitch, Mrs. Buchanan and others.

The members of the Army Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, who recently went to Pensacola, Fla., for the purposing of testing the new system of fire and range-control designed by Major Whistler, Art. Corps, and installed there under his direction, were greatly impressed by the new system. During the tests a 12-inch gun was fired with record breaking rapidity and with unusual accuracy at a floating target. A long report will be made to the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications on the system by Major Whistler.

## OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

San Francisco, Cal., April 28, 1903.

Adjutant General, Washington, D.C.  
Transport Logan arrived at San Francisco April 28 with following military passengers: First squadron, 6th Cav., following officers of that regiment: Colonel Smith, Captains Furlong, Bryan, Rhodes and Helberg; Lieutenants Morris, Miller, Reed West, Schroeter, Sidman, Joyce and Winter; Veterinarian Uri and Chaplain Freeland. First Infantry, with following officers of that regiment: Colonel Duggan, Lieut. Col. Mansfield, Major Getty, Captains Bell, Chandler, Buffington, Swaine, Taymen, Lacey, Crofton, Newman, Tupes, Pickering, Lieutenants, King, Knight, Fealy, Reed, Brandle, Browning, Lister, Rutten-cutter, Bishop, Lindsey, Pratt, Miller, Thompson, Jewett, Wells and Campagnoli, Major Ray, Pay Dept.; Capt. Wilkins, Subs. Dept.; Captains Blockson, 7th Cav., and Penrose, 28th Inf.; Lieutenants Smith and Coleman, 9th Inf.; Ross, 15th Cav., and Foote, Philippine Scouts. Contract Surgeons, Gregory, Pinkston, Sargent and Jones. Discharged soldiers 21, two general prisoners, 349 casuals, including sick, furloughed, Hospital and Signal Corps. Following deaths during voyage: Quartermaster Sergeant Robert M. Carter, Troop A, 1st Cav., chronic tuberculosis, April 8; Sergeant Gustav Strittmatter, L. 29th Inf.; Berli Berli, April 8; Civilian fireman Patrick O'Neill, pneumonia, March 25; Quartermaster employee George H. Nagel, tuberculosis, April 20.

ANDREWS,

Adjutant General in absence Department Commander.



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#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. A. M.—(1) What is the length of time a member must stay in the class before he is either rated as 2d class machinist or given an incompetent discharge? (2) Can they compel a member of the class to stay in the service at any other rating less than machinist, 2d class.

if the person shipped, as all the class do, as coal passer for machinist? (3) Can a member of the class be kept any longer than the regular time in class? (4) Is a member of class after getting his rating as machinist, 2d class, entitled to \$2 per month extra? Answer: (1) There is no definite time set; it all depends upon the need for machinists in the Navy. (2) No. (3) It is not customary. (4) No, not yet; but such a proposition is now under consideration.

W. J. T.—It is impossible to say whether any future changes to the new Infantry uniform for officers of the Army may be made or not. The War Department states positively that no changes are contemplated, but it can never be foretold what the future may bring forth.

E. C. H. asks if Oklahoma has an appointment to the Naval Academy this year or 1904 under the Naval bill just passed. Answer: Oklahoma now has an appointment. Delegate B. S. Maguire appoints the candidate.

C. S. G. asks: After the four years' course at the Naval Academy and two years at sea, is it obligatory upon a midshipman or ensign to serve two years additional in the Navy before he can resign. Answer: No; he can resign any time for good reasons.

R. H. S.—The vacancies created by the discharge of the cadets you mention have already been filled, except in the case of Watson, 5th W. Virginia District, from which a nomination is daily expected.

W. B.—A soldier who has been honorably discharged from the Army after serving a full enlistment of three years, or a portion thereof, and again enlists within three months thereafter shall be eligible to apply for the privilege of purchasing his discharge during the second year of such re-enlistment and until he shall have completed five years' service, when the privilege ceases. The purchase price in the first month of the second year of such re-enlistment will be \$150 and \$5 less during each succeeding month of the period of eligibility. (Decision Sec. War, June 15, 1902—591071, A.G.O.)

E. T. D.—As to the soldier you desire information about, write first to the Adjutant General's Office, War Department, giving name, regiment and company. It is possible he has re-enlisted. If you get no satisfaction write to Gen. Geo. W. Davis, commanding Division of the Philippines, and he will be able to locate your son, who probably has civil employment.

P. R. N. asks when Utah will next have appointments at large for West Point and Annapolis, and when the

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polls—Utah has but one appointment at large, which has just been filled. Senators Reed Smoot and Kearns have also made their appointments. West Point—The Congressional appointment in 1907; one Senator makes an appointment in 1906 and the other in 1907.

M. W.—George E. Wohlheiser, 85th Co., Coast Art., was present for duty with company Feb. 28, 1903, latest, at Manila. Company arrived in Manila Feb. 25, 1903. It is stationed at Cuartel de Espana, at Manila, P. I.

HAMILTON.—The amended Regulations concerning the Hospital Corps will be out in a week, when the question you ask can be definitely answered.

### ATHLETIC EXERCISE AT FORT MYER.

More than three thousand persons gathered at Fort Myer, Va., on Thursday, April 23, to witness the athletic contests among the enlisted men of the battery of Field Artillery and the three troops of the 2d Cavalry, comprising the garrison of that post.

The first event, a relay race of 400 yards, was won by a team from the battery composed of Sergeant Bratton, Corporal Lanzer, Privates Bellows and Rieley, in 58 1-2 seconds—excellent time when made over a sward course which had not been prepared in any way. Tent pegging, three pegs, 90 yards, was won by Farrier McKinney, G troop, who picked up all the pegs in 14 1-2 seconds, having ten competitors.

The third event, an artillery dash of 200 yards, teams to pass between two stakes 80 inches apart, halt at end of course, unlimber, fire one shot, "action front," replace broken wheel on piece, limber up, and return to starting point, was won in 1 minute 28 seconds by gun under command of Sergeant Peeney. Owing to its spectacular character, this was perhaps the most admired feature of the meeting. The rush, from the start of the teams; the snappy, clock-like movements of the cannons and the mad rush of the retreat, were well calculated to elicit the applause of every one. The rescue race was also very exciting. The riders were to mount after the signal was given, empty a pistol at an imaginary foe while advancing 200 yards, pick up a disabled comrade and return to starting point. Sergt. McNink, of the battery, who with Sergeant Grammen won the prize, gave a rare exhibition of horsemanship. His mount, a nervous, racer-like animal, sprang off "like a quarter horse" at the crack of the starter's pistol before the sergeant could mount, and had dragged him nearly half over the course before he gained the saddle

which he did at the third attempt without checking in the least the speed of his horse, and he was first home in 44 seconds. The potato race was the source of a large amount of fun. Cries of encouragement, jeers and shouts of laughter, greeted the ten competitors as they made successful or unsuccessful efforts to "save the spuds," which the winner did in three minutes fifty-eight and one-half seconds. Helmeted, gauntleted and plastroned four men from each troop of the Cavalry took part in the "mounted melee," which was very appropriately named. The on-lookers cheered heartily as the variously colored tufts were torn from the helmets or the heavy thwacks sounded on the plastrons till, after two "bouts" of three and two minutes, respectively, Troop G was declared the victor.

### NYEMOR.

Instructions have been issued to the Jager or rifle troops of the German army in relation to the use of war dogs. The principal work in which they are to be employed is scouting and patrolling, the transmission of intelligence from outposts, and the maintaining of communication between sentries and the posts to which they are attached. The breed most suitable for the service is the Airedale terrier, but, at the same time, and until further orders are received, the Hühnerhund, a rough-haired German dog, is to be tried. It is recommended that only pure bred animals of known origin and good qualities be employed. Diligence is to be exercised in training them to carry messages from outposts and return, and to be vigilant in attracting the attention of the sentries when strangers approach. Each company is to have at least two well-trained dogs, and the number of animals attached to a battalion will not exceed twelve.

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### BORN.

GRUNWELL.—April 26, 1903, at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., to the wife of P. A. Surg. A. G. Grunwell, U. S. N., a daughter.

HOLCOMB.—At the U. S. Naval Hospital, Newport, R. I., April 25, 1903, to the wife of P. A. Surg. Richmond C. Holcomb, U. S. N., a son.

NUTTING.—At Brooklyn, New York, April 27, 1903, to the wife of Asst. Naval Constr. D. C. Nutting, U. S. N., a son.

### MARRIED.

CONDON—O'CONNELL.—At Washington, D. C., April 29, 1903, Miss Fanchon O'Connell to Lieut. Clarence M. Condon, U. S. A.

COX—BUCKLER.—At Baltimore, Md., April 18, 1903, Daniel H. Cox, formerly assistant naval constructor, U. S. N., and Miss Frances L. Buckler.

ENNIS—TOTTEN.—At Fort Monroe, Va., April 25, 1903, Lieut. William P. Ennis, U. S. A., and Miss Ida Totten, daughter of Prof. C. A. L. Totten, formerly an officer of the Army.

ROGERS—WAINWRIGHT.—At Chicago, Ill., April 14, 1903, Dr. Daniel W. Rogers and Miss Helen Wainwright, daughter of the late Major R. P. Page Wainwright, U. S. A.

ROREBECK—BROWN.—At Newport News, Va., April 19, 1903, Lieut. Curtis G. Rorebeck, U. S. A., and Miss Lois W. Brown.

TILGHMAN—MILLIGAN.—At Washington, D. C., April 29, 1903, Miss Florence Milligan, daughter of Capt. R. W. Milligan, U. S. N., to Mr. Tench Tilghman.

### DIED.

COCHRAN.—At St. Augustine, Fla., April 26, 1903, in her fifty-first year, Katharine Madison, wife of Col. Melville A. Cochrane, U. S. A., retired.

DRURY.—At San Francisco, Cal., April 15, 1903, Mrs.

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HYDE.—At Marshall, Michigan, Mr. A. O. Hyde, in his eighty-sixth year, father of Mrs. George LeRoy Brown.

McCOY.—At Milwaukee, Wis., April 19, Frances Louise, daughter of Capt. Frank B. McCoy, 3d Inf., in her fifteenth year.

MULLAN.—At Annapolis, Md., April 24, 1903, Horace E. Mullan, formerly a commander in the Navy, and brother of Comdr. Dennis W. Mullan, U. S. N., retired.

OGDEN.—At Philadelphia, Pa., April 27, 1903, Comdr. J. S. Ogden, U. S. N., retired.

RICHMAN.—At her residence, 169 West 91st street, New York city, April 20, 1903, Lillian Mary, wife of Comdr. Clayton S. Richman, U. S. N. Funeral services (private) at St. Agnes' Chapel, 92d street and Columbus avenue, April 22. Out of town papers please copy.

ROYALL.—At Washington, D. C., April 20, 1903, Mrs. William B. Royall, widow of the late Brevet Brig. Gen. W. B. Royall, U. S. A.

SHERMAN.—At Ballston Spa, N. Y., April 22, 1903, Dr. Franklin A. Sherman, cousin of the late Rear Admiral John W. Philip, U. S. N., and of the late Comdr. E. T. Woodward, U. S. N.

SCOTT.—At San Francisco, Cal., April 28, 1903, Irving M. Scott, the well-known ship builder.

THOMPSON.—At San Diego, Cal., Mrs. Anne Louise Thompson, wife of Post Commissary Sergt. Karl J. Thompson, April 21, 1903, April 28.

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### COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, O., April 27, 1903.

The Ladies' Card Club was entertained at cards by Mrs. Frederick V. Krug on Wednesday afternoon. The farewell reception given to Lieut. Col. and Mrs. John J. O'Connell, 3d Inf., was held Wednesday evening, by Capt. Russell C. Langdon, 3d Inf., at his quarters. It was one of the most pleasant social events held at this post. Musicians stationed in the hall discoursed delightful music. Many persons danced informally in the open spaces in the halls and rooms. Refreshments were

served in the dining room where the table was decorated with colored ribbons symbolical of the corps to which the different guests belonged. The refreshments were deftly served by Mrs. Henry C. Clement, jr., and Mrs. James H. McKee. Those present were Col. and Mrs. O'Connell, Mrs. Clement, Mrs. McKee, Dr. J. W. Van Dusen, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. H. Bradford, Major A. Williams, Miss Davis, Miss Williams, Major W. P. Evans, Mrs. Bogardus Eldridge, Lieut. and Mrs. V. W. Boller, Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Leonard, Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Svenson, Lieutenants Sharp, Bankhead, Kinzie, Parsons Dockery, Nettles, Baskette and Ewell, Miss Laura Sawyer of Columbus, Mr. F. O. Schoedinger, Mr. Alfred Kelley, and Miss Kelley of Columbus. Just before the guests departed the Colonel received the congratulations of all upon his promotion to a full colonelcy. After informal remarks by Lieut. Oliver H. Dockery, 3d Inf., and Lieut. Clarence S. Nettles, 20th Inf., his health was drunk by all, standing. The Colonel responded in happy vein. On Wednesday Colonel O'Connell received his commission and his assignment to the 30th Infantry. A day later orders were received directing him to proceed to the Philippines and to join his regiment stationed at Manila, headquarters at Sant Mesa.

Mr. J. D. D. Sheller of Brooklyn, 1st Lieut. 23d New York, visited Lieut. Frederick Svenson for a few days. Capt. James H. McKee, 3d Inf., returned Friday from Fort Keogh, Mont., where he had taken recruits. Major A. Williams, 3d Inf., has been ordered to inspect the Ohio National Guard.

Friday evening, April 24, the officers gave a very pleasant hop. There was a large attendance from the post and from Columbus. Thursday evening the Ladies' Card Club was entertained by Mrs. Geo. D. Moore. It was gentlemen's night.

Saturday evening Col. and Mrs. O'Connell gave a most delightful reception. The room was decorated with two large flags, one marked "20th" and the other "3d." In one corner were stacked arms. Music was furnished by an orchestra of five pieces. There was informal dancing in the rooms and hallways. Mrs. O'Connell was magnificently gowned in black lace, over silk. She carried some fine carnations and roses. Colonel O'Connell was a host in every sense of the word. A delicious supper was served about eleven o'clock. A large number of people from town were present, and nearly everyone from the post.

Mr. and Mrs. Kip, parents of Mrs. Guy L. Edie, and Miss Kip, have arrived from California.

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The British garrison in South Africa is to be from 20,000 to 30,000 men of all ranks.

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## WRAPS FROM PARIS.

Among the smartest wraps of the season is a Paquin model, at Arnold, Constable & Co's., No. 881 Broadway, New York. It is of royal blue liberty silk, full and loose from collar to hem, with flowing sleeves filled in below the elbow with real Irish lace. A fine, richly colored Persian embroidery forms the collar, or, rather, that flat band about the neck that takes the place of a collar, for everything is collarless this season.

A gown of fine tan veiling, from Calot, is also shown by this house, and is a really striking creation. The full skirt is tucked vertically to the knee, and from there down is composed of cream lace, with arabesques of tan taffeta about half an inch in width, stitched closely down. The same design is carried out in the bodice with the addition of French knots on the taffeta in scarlet collar and cuffs and a broad girdle of the tan taffeta finished with clusters of scarlet velvet cherries. A Francis Street Suit of fine black and white check has a blouse coat trimmed with black taffeta and white braid over insertions of dull red linen. Brass buttons and some simple embroidered figures in red complete this chic attire.

A pongee coat of Paquin's is box pleated all around and very short, reaching scarcely to the waist. The sleeves, too, stop above the elbow, allowing the fluffy lower sleeve of the bodice to show to good advantage. A lingerie vest and elbow puff give a refreshing touch to this attractive little design.

Among the new silks and fine dress fabrics for the spring, those shown at this shop are the cream of the season. The fancy gauzes, linen grounds, with fairylike printed and woven figures in soft shades, are in new and more beautiful designs than ever before. The crepe de leidas, the exquisite pompadour tints; the gold and silver tinsel brocades, the orchid moirs, with rich satin borders and centres strewn with the rainbow tinted blossoms that give the fabric its name—these seem things of art rather than commerce, and are worth a pilgrimage for their beauty's sake.

The variety of fine damas impressions, taffeta imprints and crepes of every weave make the dimmest recesses of the big house seem to blossom into springtime, for not in many shops is to be found such a riot of rich colorings and fabrics.

## SURE CURE FOR INSOMNIA.

A certain Government official, after suffering for days and nights with insomnia, went to one of Washington's prominent physicians and related his troubles. "That is very easy," said the doctor, "I

can fix you up in a jiffy." He wrote a prescription, folded it, and his patient started, much relieved, for a drug store. On his way he happened to read the prescription. It said, "Join the Cosmos Club." But the stranger is yet to come. After thinking the matter over he concluded to try this peculiar remedy. Meeting his patient some time later, the physician said: "Well, did you take my prescription?" "Yes," said the official. "And it worked?" queried the doctor. "Like a charm," said the patient. "I knew it would," replied the surprised physician dryly. "By the way, is there much drinking at the club now?" "Yes," said the official; "considerable—that is, if you offer to treat."

The Cosmos Club, it will be remembered, is the scientific club of Washington. Practically speaking, no man is admitted to membership unless he has four letters after his name, and yet this dignified institution was the subject of a recent invidious comparison by a Washington cabman. The cabby was taking a party of tourists about the city. They passed the Metropolitan Club, and the cabby said: "That is the Metropolitan Club. There ain't nobody but a swell can get in there." In a moment more the Cosmos Club came in view. "That," said the cabby, "is the Cosmopolitan Club: nobody but a crank can get in there."—New York Tribune.

Gen. John B. Gordon, of Georgia, late of the Confederate Army and for a number of years commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, has recently completed his reminiscences, and in the May number of Scribner's the first portion of them will appear, giving an account of the raising of his earliest command, the famous Raccoon Roughs. In this number will also appear an article on "The Navy Department," by Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, U.S.N., retired, in which he expresses the belief that a permanent Advisory Board should be established (in the nature of a General Staff) which will preserve the continuity of the work of the Department through the changes of secretaries and bring the work of the Bureaus more closely in accord.

Probably the most remarkable sale of any one particular book in the history of American book publishing was that of "Webster's Spelling Book," published by D. Appleton & Company. In the thirty-five years (1855-1890) during which it was published by them, 31,155,000 copies were sold. High-water mark of this book was

reached in 1896, just after the close of the war, when 1,596,000 copies were sold, largely owing to the eagerness of the negroes for what they considered an education.

Perhaps the most remarkable pension application ever presented in Congress is that embodied in a bill introduced by Congressman Pearre, of Maryland. It recites with great gravity and a wealth of circumstantial detail that the applicant, when a child in arms in 1861, was so frightened by Yankee invaders in Maryland that he became paralyzed and has never been able to do any work.

Our San Juan correspondent says: "A few nights ago I sat on my porch on the military road, watching search-light practice, directed by the Olympia, in San Juan harbor. Five great rays were piercing the darkness. Suddenly a little American girl who was passing with her father said: 'Are they having church now, papa?'

"'Church? No. What makes you think that?'

"'Well, you just said those were church lights.'

"'No, dear, I said search lights, not church lights.'

"Fresh-air tablets are a preparation discovered by a French scientist," says the Medical Times. "It was while investigating acetylene that he discovered that he could combine certain chemicals into a tablet which, on being dropped into water, dissolved and gave forth pure oxygen. These tablets will be exceedingly useful in a closed carriage, a submarine boat, a mine, or anywhere else where the air has become vitiated."

Buzzacott of Chicago has just issued a "Complete Campers' Manual," an interesting and handy little booklet of 116 pages. It contains a great deal of information which cannot fail to be of great value to the amateur sportsman or camper, and incidentally describes the various articles of camp equipment manufactured and sold by Buzzacott. A copy will be sent to any one on receipt of 10 cents.

What wind would please a hungry sailor? One that blows foul and chops about.—Our Naval Apprentice.



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In view of the fact, that we are daily receiving many orders for the new regulation uniforms and at the present time are overwhelmed with work, we would suggest that officers desiring to place their orders with us, should do so at an early date, so that they may be filled by the time prescribed in the recent General Order.

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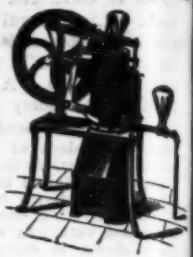


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